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HUGE RANGES TO CHOOSE FROM.

BERNARDS of HARWICH
Des Voeux Road, Hong Kong.

UNOFFICIAL MEMBERS LAUD COLONY'S "ORTHODOX" BUDGET

EUROPE IS UNEASY

CABINET CRISIS IN FRANCE

GOLD BLOC IN DANGER

GERMANY CAUSES ANXIETY

Marie Gladys Deacon, of Boston, second American wife of the late Duke of Marlborough, has retired from her high position in English society to live in seclusion with a lone companion and 30 spaniels.

The French Government is facing a major political crisis. The tremendous Government debt is gaining converts to devaluation, states a special Washington wire received here to-day by Messrs. S. E. Levy and Company.

In Paris it is expected that the pound will slip below 70 at which level Belgium, Holland and Switzerland will be compelled to abandon the gold standard. Information is to the effect that in Paris opinion rules that France will be unable to stand alone.

In Germany, monarchist sentiment is still strong although immediate developments are unlikely. The situation, however, is increasing uneasiness in Europe.

Germany is negotiating agreements with Austria, thereby causing disquietude in France and Italy.

The gold bloc is in favour of a wholesale reduction of tariffs so as to encourage world trade.

CANTON WANTS FREEDOM OF THE PRESS

New Outburst Against Nanking

OPEN SPLIT NEARING

(From Our Own Correspondent)

Canton, To-day.

The Central Authorities in Nanking have again been taken to task for the suppression of newspapers and the banning of certain journals from postal transmission and for the summary arrest of newspaper men in a circular telegram sent on Tuesday afternoon by 29 members of the Central Executive Committee and Central Supervisory Committee of the Kuomintang.

"We demand the freedom of speech and press in view of the approaching date of the Fifth National Congress," the telegram states. "From to-day, we insist that there should be no further newspaper censorship throughout the country. Newspaper men under arrest should be released, and proscribed newspapers should be permitted to resume publication."

(Continued on Page 9.)

REFUNDING LOAN IN CANADA

\$260,000,000 Offered At Attractive Prices

FOUR-MATURITY ISSUE

SPECIAL TO CHINA MAIL.
(By Telegraph, Copyright, Telegraphic Messages Ordinance, 1894. Received September 27, 10.30 a.m.)

Ottawa, To-day.

It is understood that Canada will next week launch a refunding loan of at least U.S.\$260,000,000, entirely confined to Canada and offered to the people at attractive rates.

It is believed, however, that United States holders of Canada's 1919 Victory Loan will be privileged to convert if they desire.

It is expected that four maturities will be issued, including two, five, eight, and fifteen years, with respective interest of 2, 2½, 3, and 3½ per cent.—United Press, per S. E. Levy and Co.

BRISTOL WIN AT RUGBY

London, To-day.—Bristol defeated Clifton by the overwhelming margin of 14 points to nil in a Rugby Union match at Bristol yesterday.—Reuter.



Dr. Kurt Schuschnigg, left, Chancellor of Austria, and Premier Benito Mussolini of Italy, right, are pictured in Florence, Italy, where they held a conference to exchange assurances of co-operation by both governments in matters of Austria's autonomy.

ROOSEVELT REFUSES TO BE QUESTIONED

ROPER'S SPEECH TO REASSURE AMERICAN BUSINESS

Unfounded Fears Of Permanent Emergency Legislation

SPECIAL TO CHINA MAIL.
(By Telegraph, Copyright, Telegraphic Messages Ordinance, 1894. Received September 27, 10.30 a.m.)

Washington, To-day.

In a speech here yesterday, the United States Secretary of Commerce, Mr. Daniel C. Roper, characterized as unfounded the fears that the Administration contemplates making most of the emergency legislation permanent, which is interpreted as the re-assurance which business has been increasingly demanding lately.—United Press, per S. E. Levy and Company.

MOVE TO FORM NEW BODY QUASHED

Kwangtung Assembly Overruled

OVERSEAS AFFAIRS INVOLVED

(From Our Own Correspondent)

Canton, To-day.

The suggestion of the Kwangtung Provincial Assembly to establish an Overseas Affairs Bureau has been vetoed by the Provincial Government on the grounds that such an organ will conflict with the duties of the Provincial Civil Affairs.

Overseas Chinese who have returned to Canton are being taken care of by the Provincial Department of Civil Affairs, which directs the charitable societies to provide living quarters to destitute Chinese from abroad or send them back to their native districts.

(Continued on Page 9.)

TYPHOON WARNING

Moving Away From Hong Kong

ONE 2,000 MILES AWAY

The typhoon is situated about 250 miles south of Hong Kong, moving west or west-south-west, according to the report issued by the Royal Observatory this morning, while another is indicated about 150 miles south of Yap Island.

On its present course the first typhoon is now moving away from Hong Kong, and, provided no change takes place, local danger has passed.

No immediate trouble can be expected from the Yap disturbance, as this is approximately 2,000 miles from Hong Kong, to the east of Southern Luzon.

MONTREAL SILVER EXCHANGE

Opening Postponed

New York, To-day.

The opening of the Montreal Silver Exchange has been postponed to October 3, declared representatives of the Montreal and Toronto Stock Exchanges in an interview with Reuter, owing to the state of the negotiations between the two Stock Exchanges for the establishment of the respective titles of silver futures trading.

WEATHER FORECAST

Cloudy, with rain and strong north-east winds, moderating later, was the weather forecast for to-day, as issued by the Royal Observatory this morning.

DR. KOTEWALL URGES TAXATION CUT

DEPLORES RISING COSTS OF ADMINISTRATION

HON. MR. MACKIE ATTACKS "MRS. GRUNDY"

Wholehearted support of the Government's "orthodox" Budget was voiced by the Senior Unofficial Member, the Hon. Sir William Shenton, speaking on behalf of his Unofficial colleagues during the Budget debate at the meeting of the Legislative Council, presided over by His Excellency the Governor, Sir William Peel, this afternoon.

A comprehensive survey of matters of general concern was made by Sir William, whose speech was marked by a distinct note of optimism.

THE SENIOR CHINESE MEMBER, THE HON. DR. R. H. KOTEWALL, HOWEVER, VIEWED WITH GRAVE CONCERN THE INCREASING COST OF ADMINISTRATION AT A TIME WHEN THE COLONY IS PASSING THROUGH AN ECONOMIC DEPRESSION SEVEREST IN ITS HISTORY.

While lauding the Budget as a praiseworthy endeavour to adjust the needs of Administration to prevailing conditions, Dr. Kotewall expressed the view that the Government had erred on the side of caution, and advocated a bold reduction in taxation as a means to restoring public confidence.

The Hon. Mr. C. G. Mackie, in a short, but trenchant, speech, condemned the "grandmotherly restrictions on business" in the Colony, and urged that steps be taken to develop the trade in Hong Kong.

Sir Wm. Shenton's Speech

It is my privilege this year to speak, on behalf of the Unofficial Members of this Council, and deal with matters of general concern, arising out of the Estimates for the coming year, leaving to my Colleagues the subjects in which they are individually, or particularly interested.

It has been the practice in the past, not only to deal with the items of the Estimates as presented, but to take a general survey of the past, a scrutiny of the Departmental Reports, Memoranda, and Notes, and a consideration of the future. My Colleagues desire that a similar procedure be followed this year.

BUDGET POSITION

With wish to record our real appreciation of the clear and concise way in which Your Excellency has placed before us the Estimates for the year 1935. An exhaustive fund of information has been made available to us, and we have had no difficulty in following the mass of figures.

The speech of the Honourable Colonial Secretary was an excellent guide, and has been of great assistance to us in following the ramifications of the Budget.

The Memorandum on the financial position 1933, 1934 and 1935, placed before us by the Honourable Colonial Treasurer, is an illuminating document, and has been much appreciated by us.

The abstract of differences between the approved Estimates of Expenditure for 1934 and for 1935, is indeed useful, and enables us with ease to follow the variations in the respective Estimates.

The Notes on the 1935 Estimates, prepared by the Honourable Director of Public Works, have given us an excellent insight into the many and varied works under his supervision.

(Continued on Page 12.)

LABOUR RELATIONS BOARD

THREE APPOINTED

Washington, To-day.

President Roosevelt has appointed a Labour Relations Board for the textile industry to settle disputes arising from the strike with Mr. Walter Stacy, Chief Justice of the Supreme Court of North Carolina, acting as chairman for a fortnight.

(Continued on Page 12.)

HARBOUR DREDGING

Sir William Shenton has made reference to the dredging of the harbour, and has stated that I would again deal with this matter. As foreshadowed in my speech last year the Government has taken up this question very energetically and the work is now progressing most satisfactorily.

At the present time dredging is principally confined to the Admiralty area but as this forms part of the general scheme, other work is not being unnecessarily delayed. I learn from my Honourable friend the Director of Public Works that the entire work should be finished about this time next year, so that I trust, if reference has again to be made to the subject in Council, it will only be to congratulate the Government on the successful completion of the scheme.

There is just one more point in connection with the dredging of the harbour.

(Continued on Page 11.)



SIR WILLIAM SHENTON

Dr. Kotewall's Speech

Dr. Kotewall said: I purpose this year, in view of these abnormal times, to abstain from comments on individual items in the draft Estimates, so as to concentrate on broad principles of Budgeting and general policy of administration with due consideration of existing circumstances. In all I am going to say I have the concurrence of my Chinese colleague.

It is a matter for grave concern that, when the Colony is passing through an economic depression severe in its history, when no signs of an improvement are visible, the cost of administration should actually be on the increase. It is true that the total draft Estimates of Expenditure for 1935, as compared with that for 1934, shows a decrease of \$1,386,593, but when we analyse the figures, and deduct from this sum the anticipated savings from Special Expenditure (\$276,436), Military Contribution (\$232,700) and Public Works Extraordinary (\$692,500), the net decrease comes to only \$284,893. If, however, a comparison is made with the revised Estimate for 1934—a truer criterion—then the Budget provides for an increase of \$1,083,102 in spite of reductions in Public Works Extraordinary amounting to \$800,550. In other words, the Government proposes to spend \$1,083,102 more next year than it expects to have spent by the end of the current year. According to the Abstract of Differences under "Recapitulation", new posts alone will entail an increase of \$204,038. Even after the \$78,327, expected to be saved by the abolition of existing posts, is deducted from it, there is still the considerable increase of \$125,711. The position would have been much worse were it not for the fact that the Budget is based on a more favourable rate of exchange.

INCREASED COSTS

In times like these, one naturally expects to see the cost of administration kept down, if not cut down. Here, it is actually increased. Instead of continuing to spend large and increasing sums on personnel, the Government should, I respectfully submit, make some reduction in taxation to lessen the weight of depression that presses on the Colony. New expenditure can be justified only when it can be shown to be a positive contribution to recovery, or to be a positive check on the factors making for depression. In such a case one may at least hope that it will finally more than pay for itself.

Of this nature would, for example, be money spent for the purpose of aiding agricultural industries in the New Territories. In my view, the lines along which such aid could best be given are first, that experts should be appointed to advise the Government, and agriculturalists on stock-breeding.

(Continued on Page 11.)

MAIL SCHEDULES

INWARD MAILS.

FROM EUROPE

Agamemnon	Sept. 28
Haruna Maru (Air Mail ex Imperial Airways Service)	29
Rajputana (via Suez)	Oct. 3

FROM JAPAN

Lisbon Maru	Sept. 27
Pres. Hoover	27
Tokushima Maru	28
Pres. Hayes	28
Gonzalez	28
Hakozaki Maru	28
Arabia Maru	Oct. 5
Brisbane Maru	5
Pres. Grant	5
Rawalpindi	5

FROM AMERICA & CANADA

Pres. Hoover	Sept. 27
Pres. Hayes	28
Pres. Grant	5

FROM MANILA

Pres. McKinley	Sept. 28
Nellore	Oct. 3

FROM SHANGHAI

Pres. Hoover	Sept. 27
General Lee	28
Pres. Hayes	28
Hakozaki Maru	28
Ixon	29
Lyon	Oct. 1
Philippines	2
Pres. Grant	5
Rawalpindi	5

FROM STRAITS

Ginjo Maru (Air Mail ex Amsterdam-Bandung Service)	Sept. 27
Conte Verde	28
Haruna Maru	29
Sukang	Oct. 1
Bhutan	2
Sanchia	2

FROM AUSTRALIA

Nellore	Oct. 3
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OUTWARD MAILS.

FOR EUROPE

Pres. McKinley (via Siberia)	Sept. 28
Closes Reg. 4.15 p.m. Ord. 5 p.m.	
Hakozaki Maru (Amsterdam Air Mail Service)	28
Closes Reg. 4.30 p.m. Ord. 5 p.m.	
Haruna Maru (via Siberia)	29

Chichibu Maru (via Siberia)	Oct. 3
Closes Reg. 5 p.m. Ord. 8.30 a.m.	

FOR JAPAN

Pres. McKinley	Sept. 28
Chichibu Maru	Oct. 3
Empress of Asia	5

FOR AMERICA AND CANADA

Pres. McKinley	Sept. 28
Chichibu Maru	Oct. 3
Empress of Asia	5

FOR MANILA

Empress of Asia	Sept. 27
Pres. Hoover	27
Pres. Hayes	28
Nankin	29

FOR SHANGHAI

Pres. McKinley	Sept. 28
Conte Verde	29
Haruna Maru	29
Chichibu Maru	Oct. 3
Empress of Asia	5

FOR STRAITS & INDIA

Hakozaki Maru	Sept. 28
Takada (Imperial Airways Service)	29
Arabia Maru	Oct. 5
Rawalpindi	5

FOR AUSTRALIA

Nankin (via Brisbane)	Sept. 29
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VIA SIBERIA—Letters and postcards for Europe and South America are forwarded "via Siberia" if so superimposed. REGISTERED AND PARCEL MAILS are closed 15 minutes earlier than the time given above unless otherwise stated, and where mails are

The Woman's Page

ACCESSORIES FOR THE WARDROBE

Flowers, Feathers And Embroideries

EDWARDIAN REVIVAL

London. Fanciful capes or capelets and coats bridge the gap between the old and new seasons. They indicate the more decorative movement for night-time modes.

Women who are going North or on a round of visits will welcome these novel extras.

The cape of feather, once so expensive, or the wide bertha of flower-petals mounted on tulle, are fascinating adjuncts to old evening dresses, or even garden party muslins. Some coq's feathers are quite inexpensive, but the coloured ostrich capelets look delightful for casinos abroad or for theatre parties. Feathers are fashionable, and, like fur, will be much seen in the autumn.

The debutante will find that a capelet or scarf of coloured flowered points of silk and velvet sewn together, mounted on some fragile fabric, will give a new look to a white crepe or muslin dress. A further novelty can be added if a part of the floral variety is sewn on to an elbow sleeve to form a picturesque hanging cuff. Flowers give a country house air to town clothes. A flower can also be placed nestling in a curl of the collar, and a tulle of flowers can be worn at festive parties. The flowered cape and sleeve will not require gloves, for too many decorative accessories spoil the effect.

For The Slim Girl

For the tall, slim girl who adopts a somewhat severe style of dressing in the evening, there are very new fringes of chenille-silk and feather. Fringe is very decorative and slimming. A plain sheath-like gown of white or black crepe can have a separate cross-over narrow scarf of the same fabric, heavily fringed, which, after draping the corsage, may fall down the back in cascades. For lighter dresses crystal fringes can look charming, and ring the changes.

A word of warning regarding these pretty and helpful accessories is to pack them carefully and separately, as if they were fragile hats, so that they start crisp and fresh. The same applies to all accessories.

Empire evening modes can be anticipated by adding a wide belt or high sash to an existing frock and twisting a ribbon plait or high comb in the coiffure. The front slit-up skirt is Empire and the side-slit an Edwardian revival. With the newer tendency to sheath-like frocks the flare has gone. The wisest plan with existing frocks is to balance the width of the skirt by those capelets or wide shoulder decorations of feather and flowers.

advertised to close at or before 9 a.m., registered and parcel mails are closed at 5 p.m. on the previous day. AIR MAIL—Imperial Airways via Singapore, Bandung-Amsterdam via Singapore Saigon-Marseilles via Saigon. Correspondence for Europe and intermediate countries will be accepted for transmission by these Services. Rates and all particulars are shown in the schedules exhibited at the General Post Office and Kowloon Office. All letters etc. must be marked "By Air Mail" and handed in at the General Post Office. Unless superimposed for despatch by a special air mail service, correspondence will be forwarded by the first service available.

Capes As A Mode For Autumn



Lipstick red crepe and two white crepe roses achieve elegance when combined in this afternoon frock worn by Peggy Wood, screen actress. The crushed collar encircles the throat and crosses under the bust in front in brilliant and jet, and the dolman sleeves have upper-arm shirring and white cuffs.

CELLOPHANE

Cellophane is made from spruce wood in the same manner as artificial silk; both products are the same until they reach their final form when the silk is reduced to threads while the cellophane is cast in a sheet.

CLIPS ARE STILL IMPORTANT

Clips are still important. Buttons made like flowers can be worn on day or evening frocks, fastening the dress at the back and not in front. Outsize hooks and eyes covered with leather or silk are worn on jackets and coats.

WHEN KNITTING

When knitting with two balls of wool avoid tangling by keeping one ball between the knees.

UNWANTED STRETCHER

Turn an unwanted stretcher, hard to store, into a hanging wardrobe by fixing it upright against a wall and tacking a curtain from the head-rail.

LINING FOR TEA-COSIES

The best lining for tea-cosies is chamol leather, as it is a better retainer of heat than the materials usually used.

Double Collars Can Make Or Mar A Toilette

SIMPLE FROCKS BEST

London. With frocks of more Ascot-like character, composed of organza or lace, the cape may be of pale shades of ostrich, or of ribbon, with insertions of feather. They are very dressy affairs, and after Ascot they usefully come in as charming evening wraps. Feathers are a wonderfully becoming background.

The cape must be recognised as an autumnal factor in dress. Cloth capes will finish dresses of putty and biscuit tones, attached or detached by buttons. They will be worn on the Continent, and light tweed matching capes will complete the ensemble for travel and the northern games.

Furrier's models have influenced autumn trends. The craze for the cape and capelet in ermine and fox, with skillful manipulation and presentation, assures of new life.

The cape in fur has been dilatory in arriving at its present perfected charms. The new shaping is vastly different from the old coaching capes from which it sprang. The three tiers, of high-wayman's type, were pleasing in cloth, but bad for fur.

Another fashion-point that must not be overlooked and one that influences the cape, and the lesser capelet, is the importance now attached to all kinds of neckwear. Collars, from the tiny straight strip of ribbon to the latest voluminous standaway double collars can make or mar a toilette. Attractive little sets in waxed-net and organdie, to match the amusing gauntleted gloves, are all part of the movement.

Variety In Neck-Wear

The revival of the 18th century fichu-line and scarves has had an effect. In fact, the neck-line this season, like sleeves, seems the keynote to changing fashion. The variety in neck-wear has been so great that any woman can be suited according to type. Whether the neck-line be round, square, oval or pointed must always be a matter for the individual to decide. Long necks are distinctly English; therefore, the stand-away cape collar suits most women, and lends great dignity to dresses for important occasions.

Simple frocks generally look their best finished in flat fichu-like form, just as the tweed tailored cape requires shoulder and sleeve fitting to attain its new smart air. The success of modern dressing depends on clever assembling. Neckline collar and cape influences the size of sleeves and hat; shoulders and hips should balance, with waistlines adjusted to suit the general lines of the figure.

Length of coats, capes and skirts should be suited to fabric, style and occasion, and to the wearer's peculiarities. Width of shoulder affects the hem-line and flare in the skirt. Sometimes the elongated tube-type is wonderfully slimming and smart; while a pliant type of woman requires a fluffy, frilly effect from hat to hem. Fashion gives us every style, the draped beret as alternative to the big, shady straw, the graceful cape with the long sleeved dress beneath, or the fantastic cape let with amusing gloves and belauded skirts.

NEW COSTUME HAS CIRCULAR SKIRT

Beige Flannel Jumper

The latest costume from Paris has a coat with a new neckline and full circular skirt. It is in a rather light greyish-blue cloth, and is worn over a very narrow dress in deep purple slipper satin.

The remaining outfit has a skirt in green, red, and beige checked tweed. The jumper is of beige flannel, with a red suede band passing through slits and knotted in front.

The interesting feature of the coat, which is of green tweed, is the way in which a strip of the checked material is used as an *entre-deux* for setting in the sleeves.



BELTS FOR THE SEASON

Belts are full of possibilities this season. They can be as much as five inches wide, and composed of lengths of silk cord on a chiffon back with leather or crystal ends, or rigid and made of metal with a leather covering, or even wood. So long as they are novel and original nothing else seems to matter.

DYEING TWO THINGS

When dyeing or tinting twin articles such as stockings or curtains place them in the dye simultaneously or they will not match.

DRYING SILK STOCKINGS

To dry silk stockings quickly, stuff them loosely with tissue-paper and hang up. The paper will absorb some of the moisture.

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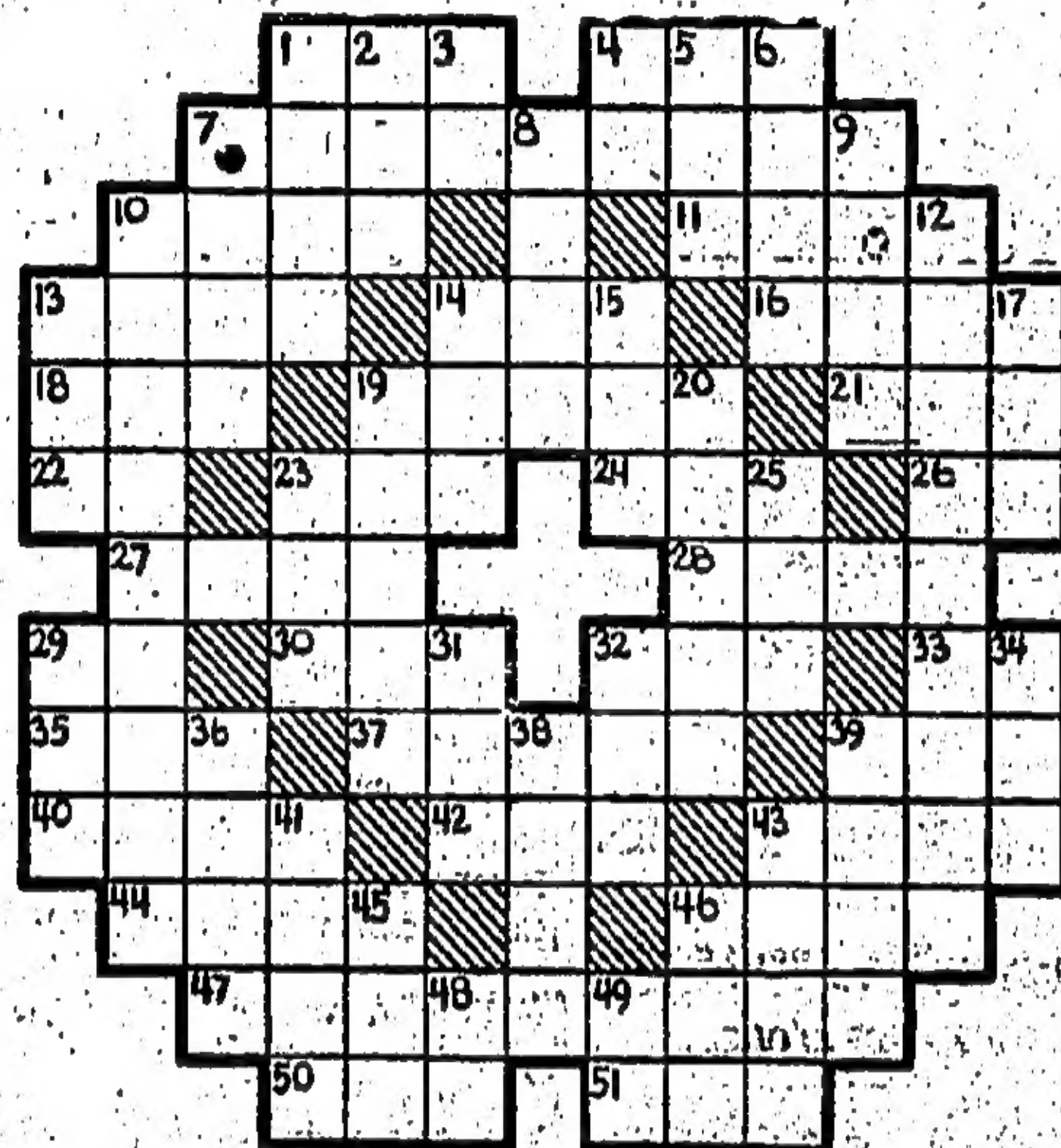
Coolie hats
Swagger dips and rolls
Colonial tricorne
Everything that is new for the Autumn is here!

MODE ELITE

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DAILY CROSS-WORD PUZZLE

This cross-word puzzle has been made by an expert but our readers are warned to look out for occasional phonetic spelling, such as harbor, plow, and altho.



HORIZONTAL	HORIZONTAL (Cont.)	VERTICAL (Cont.)
1-Atmosphere	37-A horseman	17-Place to keep coal
4-Assist	38-Weep	18-Aged
7-Charmed	40-Existed	19-Lair
10-Tardy	42-Bend	17-Snare
11-Clip	43-Large plant	19-More certain
12-Whinders	44-A title (pl.)	20-Dimmer
14-Unseen	46-Guide	22-A wagger
15-Quill-like bird	47-Providing	25-Faster
18-Tavern	50-Ocean	29-Cat cry
19-Slumber	51-Series	31-A peak
21-Golf mound		32-Cut down
22-No good (abbr.)		34-Organ of sight
23-To begin to grow		35-Grasp
24-Care		36-Girl's name
26-A measure of length (abbr.)		38-A rough, steep, jutting rock
27-Employer		41-Makes a mistake
28-Row		42-Canvas shelter
29-Mother (short)		43-Look
30-Half a score		46-A falsehood
32-A fowl		48-Father (short)
33-Musical note		49-Recording Secretary (abbr.)
35-Initial		

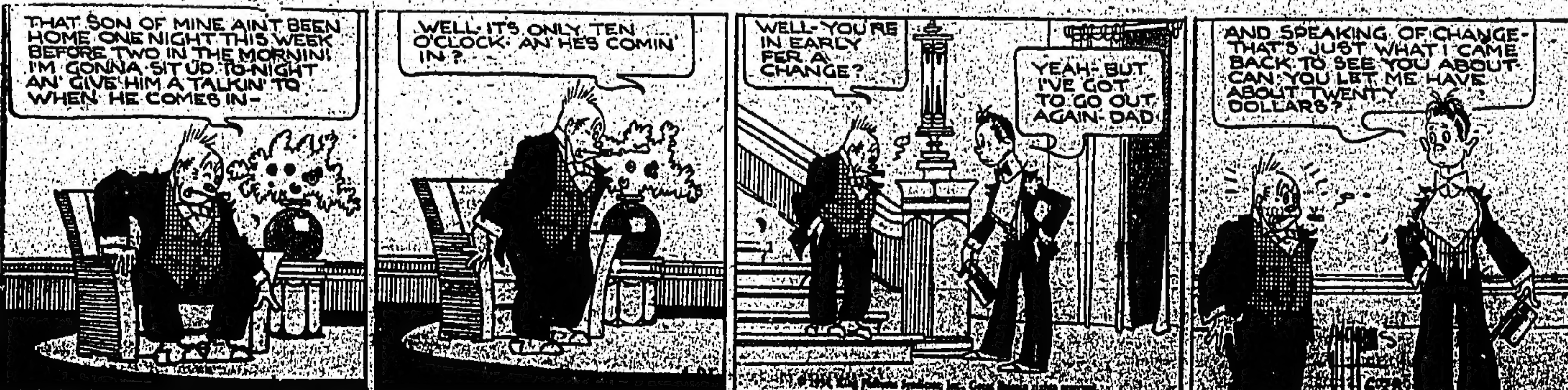
The solution of the above with a new cross-word puzzle will appear in to-morrow's issue.



YESTERDAY'S SOLUTION

VERBAL	CHANCE
EMERALD	ARENA
NESTED	STALE
ENT SUN	ATE PEN
EDEN NORSE	BORE
R DARED	SWEET D
GAB	SAD
II	NET
STRENT	RIDER R
CLOT	BEARD NICE
ROM HER	DAM LAV
ETAPES	SEVERE
ATTAIL	SENIOR
MOOTED	BATTLE

Bringing Up Father



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Public Auctions

THE Undersigned have received instructions to sell by Public Auction

ON FRIDAY, the 28th Sept., 1934 commencing at 11 a.m. at No. 16, Somerset Road, Kowloon—Tong A Quantity of VALUABLE HOUSEHOLD FURNITURE

On View from Thursday, the 27th Sept., 1934.

Terms: Cash on Delivery. LAMMERT BROS., Auctioneers. Hong Kong, 25th Sept., 1934

THE Undersigned have received instructions to sell by Public Auction

ON FRIDAY, the 28th September, 1934 commencing at 5.15 p.m. at their Sales Room, 4, Duddell Street, A VALUABLE COLLECTION OF POSTAGE STAMPS

On View from Thursday, the 27th September, 1934.

Terms: Cash on Delivery. LAMMERT BROS., Auctioneers. Hong Kong, 24th Sept., 1934.

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GENERAL NOTICES.

NOTICE TO THE PUBLIC

IT is alleged that sometime between 9 and 10 a.m. on the morning of September 22nd, 1934, a small Chinese boy of 9 years of age dressed in dirty white clothing, no shoes or socks, was assaulted outside the Alexandra Building by an Indian Police or watchman.

Any member of the public who actually witnessed the assault is requested to communicate by telephone or in person with the Assistant Superintendent of Police, Hong Kong (Telephone No. 39 Extension No. 4) any time between 9 a.m. and 5 p.m. as early as possible.

HONG KONG ST. ANDREW'S SOCIETY.

THE ANNUAL GENERAL MEETING of the above Society will be held in the Board Room, Messrs. Jardine, Matheson & Co., Ltd., on FRIDAY, 28th September, 1934, at 5.45 p.m., for the purposes of receiving the Annual Report and Statement of Accounts for the year ended 31st August, 1934 and of electing office-bearers for the ensuing year, etc.

E. M. BRYDEN, D. S. ROBB, Joint Hon. Secretaries. Hong Kong, 26th Sept., 1934.

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For these feet the only help **Flata chirapady Department.** QUEENS ROAD—CHINA BUILDING KOWLOON—NATHAN ROAD

POLICEMAN HOLDS TWO JOBS

Hampton Beach, N.H.—Patrolman William (Bill) Elliot holds two jobs at this summer resort. While not directing traffic, Elliot steps over to the beach broadcasting station and sings for the crowd.

BRIDGE NOTES

THE BEST BID

by Ely Culbertson.

If a vulnerable player decides to overcall an Opening Pre-emptive bid, he should stop, look and listen and make the best call available rather than the worst; otherwise, the price he is apt to pay for his foolishness may be simply stupendous.

Recently in a Rubber game, in which I must admit the world's highest ranking players did not participate, I saw a hand dealt and played which resulted in one of the most stupendous swings that I have ever witnessed at the Bridge table.

The North player had three possible choices—to pass (which would be the course of conservatism), to gamble on bidding one of his four-card suits at the range of five, or to make a Forcing Overcall and play the hand in the best suit his partner held.

Obviously, there is much to be said for the first line of action, and some strong argument for the third line, but for North to make an Overcall in any suit with his holding is the sheerest kind of leap in the dark. If he bids five clubs, for instance and an opponent doubles, he is then to bid five diamonds, and if that also is doubled, bid five hearts? That way, of course, lies disaster. But let me give the hand.

West, Dealer Both side vulnerable.

North—S—A H—A Q J 7 D—A Q 3 2 C—10 8 4 3

West—S—K Q 10 8 4 3 2 H—K 10 8 3 2 D—9 C—

East—S—9 6 5 H—9 6 5 D—8 7 5 4 C—A K 7

South—S—J 7 H—4 D—K J 10 8 C—Q J 9 8 5 2

The bidding: West North East South 4 S 5 H Pass Pass Dbl. Pass Pass Pass

I have already commented on the bidding. My own opinion is that over the Pre-emptive bid North might well make the Forcing no-trump Overcall—in other words, bid four no-trump. Thus, a cautious player would pass and, as a matter of fact, West cannot make more than eight tricks and would be defeated at his contract of four. I do not think that North can consider a double for penalties as he does not know enough about the distribution of the hand.

However, if North decides to be optimistic, the no-trump Overcall fills the need exactly. To this bid South, whether the veriest tyro or the most seasoned expert, would respond with five clubs, and this contract can be made against any defence whatever. East can cash his Ace and King of clubs, but after that there are no more tricks for the other side.

Played at five hearts doubled, North was defeated 3500 points—a swing of some 4100 points in the possible results: on the one hand, a game and rubber; on the other, such a staggering set that no subsequent luck could offset it.

AGA KHAN REFUSED KINGDOM

Newspaper Report Of Request To Viceroy

London, Sept. 18.

According to a report published today in the "Daily Herald," a negative reply was given by the Indian Government to the Aga Khan's request for a kingdom.

The Aga Khan, the chief of the Indian Moslems, had, according to the paper, confidentially approached the Earl of Willingdon, Viceroy of India, with the request for a kingdom in recognition of special services rendered by him to the Imperial cause. In reply, the paper says, the Aga Khan was told that the Indian Government could not see its way to grant anyone's aspiration of Indian territory—Havas.



A movement of troops was recently reported in Czechoslovakia towards the Austrian border as a result of the Nazi push and the civil warfare in Austria. This photograph shows a column of Czechoslovakian troops on a march during the recent manoeuvres in Prague.

Amusements

Cinema Notes

"MURDER IN THE PRIVATE CAR"—QUEEN'S THEATRE

Merle situations, combined with humour, are provided by Charles Ruggles and Una Merkel in Metro-Goldwyn-Mayer's latest comedy-mystery-thriller, "Murder in the Private Car," now at the Queen's Theatre.

Supporting Ruggles and Miss Merkel in the cast are Mary Carlisle, Russell Hardie and Burton Churchill. Hourly Miss Carlisle, who provides the love interest, receives a note warning her that her end is being near. Toward the climax, the rear car is uncoupled at the top of a steep mountain grade, and begins to roar backward down the hill out of control. Steel shutters slide down from the roof, manipulating by an unseen hand, enclosing the occupants in an escape-proof coffin. And from that moment, the comedy and thrills gain momentum like the rolling rocking car, and there's something doing every minute.

"THE WORLD CHANGES"—ALHAMBRA THEATRE

Paul Muni, the noted stage and screen star, makes his first appearance in the films since his memorable characterisation in "I Am A Fugitive From the Chain Gang," in the "World Changes," now at the Alhambra Theatre.

Muni gives a brilliant and forceful performance in the present picture in the role of an American pioneer. The story, based on the novel, "America Kneels," by Sheridan Gibney, deals with Muni, as a youth of unbridled ambition and dominating character, willing to dare all obstacles to gain his ends. The story follows the character through various stages of his life winding up with a smashing climax in which he appears as an old man, bitter and broken by his disappointment at the life his worthless sons and their children lead. It is a colourful picture of American life with an epochal sweep of four generations covering some of the most important events in the history of the nation.

"SUCH WOMEN ARE DANGEROUS"—KING'S THEATRE

Handsome Warner Baxter and a trio of the screen's celebrated beauties are featured in a fast-moving comedy-drama entitled "Such Women Are Dangerous" at the King's Theatre.

The film combines romance, intrigue, and mystery and presents Baxter in a role that is ideally suited to his personality. Baxter finds himself the target of the love-making of three charming feminine stars: Rosamund Ames, Rochelle Hudson, and Mona Barrie. Baxter, as a bachelor-novelist, is the admiration of 9,000,000 women readers, but three women are directly concerned with his private life. One of them, his secretary, seeks to protect him from the love of a young girl who aims to marry him, and also a married opera singer who is madly infatuated with him. The young girl commits suicide

and the novelist is accused of the murder. The humorous and exciting developments through which the novelist is extricated from this unfortunate situation provides a thoroughly amusing and interesting climax to the story.

"THE KENNEL MURDER CASE"—STAR THEATRE

S. S. Van Dine's famous murder mystery, "The Kennel Murder Case," featuring William Powell as the famous detective character, Philo Vance, is a sensational drama offering unusual entertainment.

Eugene Pallette is seen as Sergeant Heath, having played the role in every Van Dine picture to date. "The Kennel Murder Case" is his fourth appearance as the burly police sergeant with Powell. The balance of the fine cast includes Mary Astor, Robert Barakat, Jack La Rue and Helen Vinson.

"HIPS HIPS HOORAY"—MAJESTIC THEATRE

"Hips Hips Hooray," the RKO Radio musical extravaganza, starring Bert Wheeler and Robert Woolsey, is another of the cycle of Wheeler and Woolsey film frolics. It contains a bevy of beauties in addition to song hits, spectacular dances, and good chorus work. Thelma White, Adele Thomas, Dorothy Lee, Thelma Todd, and Ruth Etting are among the feminine players supporting the two comedians.

(Continued on Page 15)

RADIO

TO-DAY'S PROGRAMME

The following programme will be broadcast to-day from the Hong Kong Broadcasting Station Z.B.W. on a wave length of 855 metres (845 K.C.'s):—

- 1—2.15 p.m.—European Programme.
- 1 p.m.—Local Time and Weather Report.
- 1.03 p.m.—Recorded Programme.
- 1.30 p.m.—Reuter Press Bulletin, Rugby Press News, etc.
- Recorded Programme: Song—O Lovely Night (Landon Ronald); Parted (Tooti)....Doris Vane (Soprano); Pianoforte Solo—Staccato Etude (Rubinstein); La Campanella (Liszt); Mischeva (Levitich); Song—Edouard Love Song (Pissard); The Bandolero (Stuart)....Peter Dawson (Bass-Baritone); Band—"Tannhauser"—March (Wagner); Marche aux Flambeaux (Meyerbeer)....The Band of H.M. Coldstream Guards; Orchestra—Offenbachiana (arr. Finck)....Herman Finck and His Orchestra; Waltz—Estudiantina (Waldteufel); The Sisters (Waldteufel)....International Concert Orchestra; Song—Sea Fever (John Ireland); De Capitaine of de Marguerite (O'Hara)....Conrad Thibault (Baritone); Orchestra—Love, Here is my Heart (Silesu); Casino Dances—Valse (Gungl)....Albert Sandler and His Orchestra; 2.15 p.m.—Close Down.
- 2.35 p.m.—Close Down.
- Jazz Piano Recital From The Studio Z.B.W. Programme.
- 6—8 p.m.—European Programme.
- 6—7 p.m.—A Relay of the Hong Kong Hotel Dance Orchestra from the Hong Kong Hotel Roof Garden (by courtesy of the Management).
- 7 p.m.—Closing Local Stock Quotations, London and New York Stock and Commodity Quotations.
- 7.08—7.30 p.m.—Orchestral.
- Hungarian Dances (Brahms, arr. Dvorak)....The B.S.C. Symphony Orchestra conducted by Adrian Boult—(a) No. 19 in B Minor; (b) No. 20 in E Minor; (c) No. 21 in E Minor.
- Sleeping Beauty—Pantomime (Debiakovsky)....Royal Opera Orchestra; Covent Garden.
- Shepherd Fennel's Dance (Gardiner)....Royal Opera Orchestra, Covent Garden.
- Concert Waltz in A (Glasunov). Witches Dance (Le Trugenda), from "Le Villi" (Focault)....The B.S.C. Wireless Symphony Orchestra conducted by Percy Fitt.
- 7.30—8 p.m.—From the Studio. A Jazz Piano Recital by Dorcen Ma. Programme.
- 1. Whispering.
- 2. Improvisation (by Lee Sims).
- 3. When Summer is gone.
- 4. Melody in F.
- 5. All I do is Dream of you.
- 6. Caprice Futuristic.
- 7. Enslime.
- 8 p.m.—Local Time and Weather Report.
- 8.05—10.30 p.m.—Chinese Studio Concert.
- (Continued at foot of preceding Column.)

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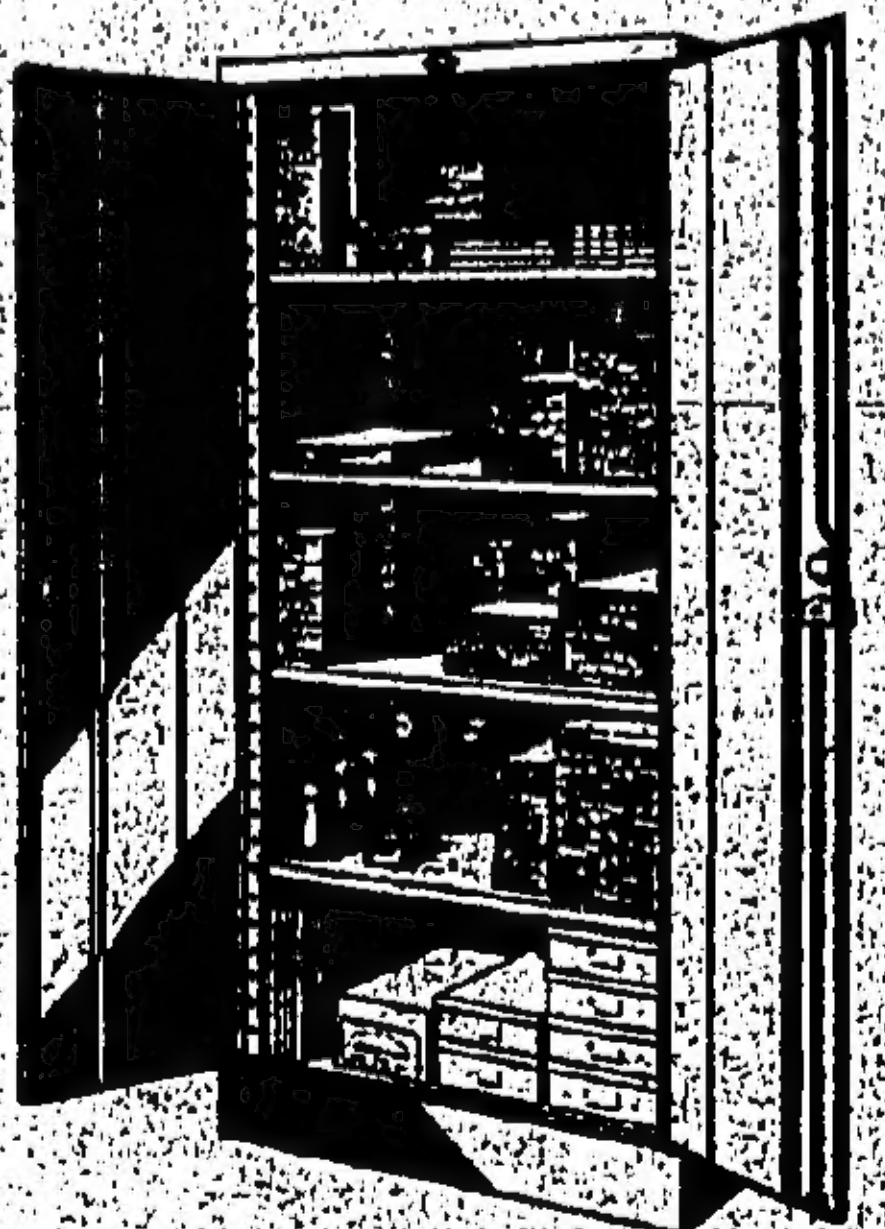
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Sporting Page

CUP HOLDERS ARE BRINGING BACK SCIENCE INTO FOOTBALL



Sarah Palfrey Helen Jacobs W. Merrill Hall

Winning the national women's lawn tennis championship for the third consecutive year, Helen Jacobs, California tennis ace, is pictured at Forest Hills, N. Y., receiving the cup symbolical of the title from W. Merrill Hall, President of the U. S. Lawn Tennis Association. The ceremony is being witnessed by Sarah Palfrey, whom Miss Jacobs defeated in the Final Round.

COMPLETE STATISTICS OF AMERICA'S CUP WINNERS OF ALL RACES SINCE FIRST CHALLENGE

1934 BRITAIN'S BEST YEAR

Following is an interesting table, compiled by the United Press, telling in compact form the whole history of the America's Cup races:

	American	British	Winner	Time	Won by
Aug. 22, 1851	America	Aurora (*)	America	10:37	18
1st Challenge					
Aug. 8, 1870	Magic	Cambrin	Magic	3:58:26	39:12
2nd Challenge					
Oct. 16, 1871	Columbia	Livonia	Columbia	6:19:41	27:04
Oct. 18, 1871	Columbia	Livonia	Columbia	3:07:42	10:33
Oct. 19, 1871	Columbia	Livonia	Columbia	4:17:35	15:10
Oct. 21, 1871	Sappho	Livonia	Sappho	5:39:02	30:21
Oct. 23, 1871	Sappho	Livonia	Sappho	4:48:17	25:27
3rd Challenge					
Aug. 11, 1876	Madeline	(a) Countess of Dufferin	Madeline	5:23:54	10:59
4th Challenge					
Aug. 12, 1876	Madeline	(a) Countess of Dufferin	Madeline	7:18:46	27:14
5th Challenge					
Nov. 9, 1881	Mischief	(a) Atalanta	Mischief	4:17:09	28:30
Nov. 10, 1881	Mischief	(a) Atalanta	Mischief	4:54:53	38:54
6th Challenge					
Sept. 14, 1885	Puritan	Genesta	Puritan	8:06:05	16:19
Sept. 16, 1885	Puritan	Genesta	Puritan	8:03:14	18:88
7th Challenge					
Sept. 9, 1886	Mayflower	Galates	Mayflower	5:26:41	12:02
Sept. 11, 1886	Mayflower	Galates	Mayflower	6:49:00	29:00
8th Challenge					
Sept. 17, 1887	Volunteer	Thistle	Volunteer	4:53:18	10:23
Sept. 17, 1887	Volunteer	Thistle	Volunteer	5:42:58	11:48
9th Challenge					
Oct. 7, 1893	Vigilant	Valkyrie II	Vigilant	4:05:47	5:48
Oct. 9, 1893	Vigilant	Valkyrie II	Vigilant	3:25:01	10:35
Oct. 13, 1893	Vigilant	Valkyrie II	Vigilant	3:24:39	14:0
10th Challenge					
Sept. 7, 1895	Defender	Valkyrie III	Defender	4:59:54	8:40
Sept. 10, 1895	Defender	Valkyrie III	Defender	3:55:56	10:35
Sept. 12, 1895	Defender	Valkyrie III	Defender	4:48:43	11:48
11th Challenge					
Oct. 16, 1899	Columbia	Shamrock I	Columbia	4:53:53	10:03
Oct. 17, 1899	Columbia	Shamrock I (w)	Columbia	3:37:00	10:35
Oct. 20, 1899	Columbia	Shamrock I	Columbia	3:38:09	6:34
12th Challenge					
Sept. 28, 1901	Columbia	Shamrock II	Columbia	4:30:24	1:20
Oct. 3, 1901	Columbia	Shamrock II	Columbia	3:12:35	8:35
Oct. 4, 1901	Columbia	Shamrock II	Columbia	4:32:07	14:1
13th Challenge					
Aug. 22, 1903	Reliance	Shamrock III	Reliance	3:32:17	7:03
Aug. 27, 1903	Reliance	Shamrock III	Reliance	3:14:54	1:19
Sept. 3, 1903	Reliance	Shamrock III	Reliance	4:28:06	11:48
14th Challenge					
July 15, 1920	Resolute	Shamrock IV	Resolute	4:24:58	10:03
July 16, 1920	Resolute	Shamrock IV	Resolute	5:24:44	2:26
July 21, 1920	Resolute	Shamrock IV	Resolute	3:56:05	7:01
July 23, 1920	Resolute	Shamrock IV	Resolute	3:31:12	9:58
July 27, 1920	Resolute	Shamrock IV	Resolute	5:28:35	19:45
15th Challenge					
Sept. 13, 1930	Enterprise	Shamrock V	Enterprise	4:03:48	2:52
Sept. 15, 1930	Enterprise	Shamrock V	Enterprise	4:00:44	9:24
Sept. 16, 1930	Enterprise	Shamrock V	Enterprise	3:10:18	6:34
Sept. 17, 1930	Enterprise	Shamrock V	Enterprise	3:10:13	6:44
16th Challenge					
Sept. 17, 1934	Rainbow	Endeavour	Endeavour	3:48:44	2:09
Sept. 18, 1934	Rainbow	Endeavour	Endeavour	2:50:40	0:45
Sept. 20, 1934	Rainbow	Endeavour	Rainbow	4:35:34	8:28
Sept. 23, 1934	Rainbow	Endeavour	Rainbow	3:15:38	1:15
Sept. 24, 1934	Rainbow	Endeavour	Rainbow	3:35:05	4:01
Sept. 25, 1934	Rainbow	Endeavour	Rainbow	3:20:05	1:50

(*) Aurora finished second of 15 starters.
(**) Columbia disabled and Sappho substituted.
(***) Canadian challengers.
(*) Valkyrie fouled the Columbia in second race and withdrew in third.
(*) Shamrock disabled.
(*) Shamrock lost in fog and did not finish.
(*) Resolute disabled.
(*) Shamrock disabled and failed to finish.
There have been 47 races of which the United States has won 42 and the British yachts 5.

ARSENAL WATCHING MANCHESTER CITY VILLA'S DISAPPOINTING START

GREAT OPENING TO SEASON

(By FRANK M. CARRUTHERS)

LONDON, AUGUST 26. IF I WERE AN OFFICIAL OF THE ARSENAL I SHOULD FEAR THE CHALLENGE OF MANCHESTER CITY, THE CUP HOLDERS, FOR THE CHAMPIONSHIP. THE DISPLAY WHICH THEY GAVE AT WEST BROMWICH NOT ONLY REMINDED ONE THAT FOOTBALL CAN BE AS FINE AND AS THRILLING A SPECTACLE AS EVER, BUT THAT NOTHING CAN TAKE THE PLACE OF SCIENCE AND CRAFT.

If one could have imagined the City dressed in dark blue shirts and red stockings it would have been easy to have thought them a Scottish team at their best.

That twenty minutes' picture show which the Scots gave at Wembley last April will be, perhaps, recalled, and it is no exaggeration to say that the City surpassed it at the Hawthorns throughout the second half, and for bewildering periods in the first.

SHANGHAI INTERPORT POLO TEAM

Arrive in Colony Yesterday For Keswick Cup Match

The Shanghai Interport Polo team, to meet Hong Kong in the Keswick Cup Interport Polo match at the Polo Ground at 4.45 p.m. on Saturday, arrived in the Colony on board the s.s. Empress of Asia yesterday, and are to take part in a practice match this afternoon. The team comprises: L. R. Andrews (No. 1), C. S. Franklin (No. 2), J. H. Keswick (No. 3), capt., and Forrest Suterle (No. 4). Reserve: R. E. Moller.

An interesting feature before Saturday's match will be a parade of ponies at 4.30 p.m.

AMERICA AGAIN WIN OVER BRITAIN IN YACHTING RACE

British-American Cup For 6-Metre Yachts

FIRST LEG WON COMFORTABLY

Oyster Bay, L. I., To-day.

Following America's retention of the America's Cup, America scored 26 1/4 points and Great Britain 10 points as the result of the first race for the British-American Cup for 6-metre yachts, sailed over a 12-mile windward and leeward course yesterday.

The order of finishing was Anis (U.S. challenger) Bobkat (U.S.), Lucia (U.S.), Kyla (G.B.), Saakia (G.B.), Melita (G.B.) and Vorsa (G.B.).

The winner's time was 2 hours 18 minutes 45 seconds, while the time of Kyla, the first British boat to finish, was 2 hours 23 minutes and 25 seconds.—Reuter.

The Cup goes to the winner of the best of five races, the winner being the team scoring the most points. Points are awarded as follows: Winner 8 1/2, second 7, and so on.

AMERICAN SUPERIORITY

The American yachts secured the weather berth at the start and led throughout the race. Their parachute spinnakers were drawing better than the British yachts' ventilated spinnakers. The British yacht, Kyla which finished first of the visitors, was nearly two minutes behind Lucia, the last American yacht to cross the line.—Reuter.

China Mail Sports Diary

TO-DAY

Racing: Entries close for Eighth Extra Race Meeting, noon.



EXCLUSIVE FOOTBALL FORECAST

Saturday's Games

The following is the forecast for Saturday's Home Football, giving the winning team in capital letters, (a draw being indicated by no change in type) and the result of the corresponding match last season:

FIRST DIVISION

ARSENAL (1) v Birmingham (1). A. VILLA (-) v Preston (-). BLACKBURN (4) v Stoke (1). CHELSEA (-) v Grimsby (-). DERBY (4) v Tottenham (3). Leeds (1) v Huddersfield (1). Leicester (0) v Sunderland (0). LIVERPOOL (1) v W. Bromwich (1). MIDBURY (2) v Manchester C. (1). Portsmouth (0) v WEDBAY (2). Wolves (2) v Everton (0).

SECOND DIVISION

BARNLEY (-) v Oldham (-). Blackpool (1) v Bradford (1). BRADFORD C. (2) v Southampton (2). Bury (3) v Fulham (3). Hull C. (0) v BRENTFORD (1). Manchester U. (1) v Swansea (1). NEWCASTLE (-) v Norwich (-). Notts C. (1) v Notts F. (2). Port Vale (0) v BURNLEY (2). Sheffield U. (-) v BOLTON (-). W. HAM (5) v Plymouth (1).

THIRD DIVISION (South)

ALDERSHOT (1) v Cardiff (1). BOURNEMOUTH (4) v Northampton (0). Bristol C. (0) v Coventry (0). Charlton (-) v MILLWALL (-). CRYSTAL P. (1) v Bristol R. (2). EXETER (0) v Clapton O. (3). NEWPORT (3) v Gillingham (1). QNS P.R. (4) v Southend (0). Swindon (1) v Brighton (1). Torquay (-) v LUTON (1). Watford (2) v READING (0).

THIRD DIVISION (North)

BARROW (8) v Mansfield (3). Carlisle (0) v CHESTER (1). CHESTER (1) v Wrexham (2). CREWE (4) v Accrington (2). DONCASTER (2) v York (1). HARTLEPOOL (0) v Darlington (-). LINCOLN (-) v Rotherham (-). Rochdale (8) v Walsall (3). SOUTHPORT (4) v N. Brighton (0). STOCKPORT (1) v Gillingham (0). TRANMERE (3) v Huddersfield (2).

SCOTTISH LEAGUE

ABERDEEN (4) v Airdrie (0). Albion (-) v Celtic (-). CLYDE (3) v Dundee (0). HAMILTON (1) v St. Mirren (2). HEARTS (1) v Ayr (1). KILMARNOCK (2) v Partick (2). QNS PARK (-) v Dumbfries (-). QNS OB (2) v Falkirk (1). RANGERS (8) v Hibernian (0). St. Johnstone (1) v MOTHERWELL (2).

FOR THE COUPON

SIXTEEN Clubs have 100 per cent. home records. They are:

Preston, Manchester City, Arsenal, Stoke, Bolton, Brentford, Burnley, Charlton, Newport, Bristol City, Reading, Tranmere, Chester, St. Johnstone, Rangers, and Hamilton.

PRESTON and Reading have not conceded a goal in their home matches this season.

OUT of 108 Clubs Bolton is the only one with 100 per cent.

SEVENTEEN Clubs have not secured an away point. They are:

Huddersfield, Chester, Manchester United, Southampton, West Ham, Hull, Cardiff, Aldershot, Northampton, Bristol Rovers, Clapton, Carlisle, Rotherham, Accrington, Hibernian, Partick, and Falkirk.

Temperature Slightly Higher

London, To-day.

A slight increase in temperature was the only change in the condition of Don Bradman, as reported in the latest bulletin issued last night, which reads: "Bradman's condition is much about the same, except that his temperature is a little higher."—Reuter.

Home And Away Soccer Tables To Date

Comprehensive Guide To Latest Form

THE following are complete Home and Away Football tables to date, giving the standing of the various Clubs at the close of last season:

First Division.	HOME										AWAY										TL
	P.	P.	W.	L.	D.	F.	A.	Goals	Pts.	P.	P.	W.	L.	D.	F.	A.	Goals	Pts.			
Preston (-)	7	4	4	0	0	6	0	8	3	3	1	1	1	5	3	3	11				
Manchester C. (5)	7	3	3	0	0	10	3	6	4	2	1	1	1	8	5	5	11				
Everton (14)	7	4	3	0	0	11	4	8	3	3	0	1	2	3	6	2	10				
Sunderland (8)	7	4	3	1	0	12	5	6	3	1	0	2	3	2	4	1	10				
Arsenal (1)	7	3	3	0	0	16	4	6	4	4	1	3	4	6	3	4	9				
Stoke (12)	7	3	3	0	0	12	1	6	4	4	1	3	0	6	11	2	8				
Birmingham (20)	7	4	2	2	0	5	6	4	3	2	1	0	3	3	4	8	10				
Grimsby (-)	7	4	2	0	2	5	1	6	3	3	1	2	0	5	5	2	8				
Portsmouth (10)	7	3	1	0	2	4	3	4	3	4	1	2	1	3	8	3	7				
Wednesday (11)	7	4	2	1	1	10	5	5	3	1	2	0	4	7	2	7	7				
West Brom (7)	7	4	1	1	2	8	7	4	3	1	1	1	5	5	3	7	7				
Derby (4)	7	4	2	0	1	8	4	5	3	1	2	0	6	5	2	7	7				
Aston Villa (18)	7	3	2	0	1	6	4	5	3	1	2	0	5	4	2	7	7				
Leicester (17)	7	4	2	1	1	12	6	5	3	2	0	1	3	8	3	1	10				
Tottenham (3)	6	4	1	2	1	5	8	3	2	1	0	1	3	1	3	6	3				
Leeds (8)	7	4	1	1	2	7	10	4	3	0	1	2	2	9	2	6	3				
Blackburn (8)	7	3	2	0	1	5	2	5	4	0	3	1	2	9	1	6	3				
Liverpool (18)	7	3	2	1	0	4	2	4	4	4	1	3	0	5	12	2	6				
Middlesboro' (16)	7	3	0	1	2	1	2	2	4	4	1	2	1	7	8	3	5				
Wolves (15)	7	3	1	1	1	8	6	3	4	0	3	1	4	8	1	4	4				
Huddersfield (2)	7	3	1	1	1	2	5	3	4	0	4	0	4	14	0	3	4				
Chelsea (19)	7	3	1	2	0	5	6	2	4	4	0	4	0	12	0	2	4				

Second Division.	HOME										AWAY										TL.	
	P.	P.	P.	W.	L.	D.	F.	A.	Goals	Pts.	P.	P.	P.	W.	L.	D.	F.	A.	Goals	Pts.		
Bolton (3)	7	4	4	0	0	12	1	8	3	8	3	1	0	0	2	9	6	4	12	3	4	
Brentford (4)	7	4	4	0	0	10	3	8	3	3	1	0	2	9	6	4	12	3	4	3	4	
Burnley (15)	7	4	4	0	0	14	3	8	3	3	1	1	1	2	2	3	9	3	4	3	4	
Port Vale (8)	7	4	3	0	1	11	5	7	3	3	0	1	2	1	3	2	9	3	4	3	4	
Blackpool (11)	7	3	3	2	1	8	4	5	4	4	1	2	1	7	9	3	8	3	4	3	4	
Fulham (16)	7	4	3	0	1	12	5	7	3	3	0	2	1	1	3	1	8	3	4	3	4	
Bradford (5)	6	4	1	1	2	6	7	4	2	2	1	0	1	3	2	3	7	3	4	3	4	
Barnsley (-)	7	3	2	0	1	4	1	5	4	4	1	3	0	8	12	2	7	3	4	3	4	
Swansea (19)	7	4	2	0	2	8	3	8	3	3	0	2	1	2	5	1	7	3	4	3	4	
Sheffield U. (-)	7	3	1	1	1	4	4	3	4	4	1	2	1	7	7	3	6	3	4	3	4	
Norwich (-)	7	3	2	0	1	7	1	5	4	4	0	3	1	2	10	1	6	3	4	3	4	
Bradford C. (6)	7	3	2	1	0	8	5	4	4	4	1	3	0	2	8	2	6	3	4	3	4	
Bury (12)	7	3	2	1	0	3	5	4	4	4	1	3	0	3	8	3	2	6	3	4	3	4
Notts F. (17)	6	3	3	2	1	7	2	5	3	3	0	2	1	5	5	1	6	3	4	3	4	
Manchester U. (20)	7	4	3	1	0	11	4	6	3	3	0	3	0	5	6	9	6	3	4	3	4	
Oldham (10)	7	4	3	1	0	11	4	6	3	3	0	2	1	5	5	1	6	3	4	3	4	
Plymouth (18)	7	3	1	1	3	9	3	5	3	3	0	2	3	8	3	2	5	3	4	3	4	
Southampton (14)	7	4	1	1	0	3	6	5	3	3	0	3	0	1	11	0	5	3	4	3	4	
West Ham (7)	7	3	2	1	0	6	4	4	4	4	1	3	0	6	14	0	4	3	4	3	4	
Notts C. (18)	7	3	1	2	0	2	6	2	4	4	0	2	2	3	5	2	4	3	4	3	4	
Newcastle (-)	7	3	1	2	0	6	7	2	3	4	1	3	0	7	12	2	3	4	3	4	3	4
Hull (15)	7	3	1	1	1	5	2	3	4	4	0	4	0	6	13	0	4	3	4	3	4	

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WITH ALL THE FAVOURITE
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WHY DO I DREAM THOSE DREAMS.

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Ice House Street.

BASEBALL TIE MAY
CAUSE ANXIETYRules Very Vague As
No PrecedentGIANTS HOTLY CHALLENGED
BY CARDINALS

New York, To-day.

The possibility of a tie between New York Giants, world baseball champions, and St. Louis Cardinals for the National League pennant has now arisen. This is without precedent in the history of the major league, and should a tie result, a play-off will be necessary. The rules, however, are vague, there being no provisions for such a situation.

Both New York Giants and St. Louis Cardinals were defeated yesterday. The Giants were nosed out by Philadelphia Phillies, while Pittsburgh Pirates shut-out the Cardinals to win by 8 to 0.

Detroit Tigers, winners of the American league, triumphed over Chicago White Sox, scoring a clean sweep in their double-header.

Results, as cabled by Reuter, were:

National League	
R. H. E.	
Philadelphia	5 16 1
New York	4 8 2
Mancuso hit two homers.	
Boston	1 7 1
Brooklyn	3 8 0
Pittsburgh	3 6 1
Vaughan homered.	
St. Louis	0 2 1
Hoyt pitched.	

American League	
R. H. E.	
Chicago	10 13 6
Madjeski homered.	
Detroit	12 15 2
St. Louis	2 6 0
Burns homered.	
Cleveland	6 11 1

FOOTBALL

(Continued from Page 4)

Off The Mark

The Arsenal got well off the mark at Portsmouth, and the other clubs who were expected to do well also realised expectations except in the case of Aston Villa. I am told that the latter never settled down against Birmingham, whose new young players, brought from the byways, rose gallantly to the occasion and fitted in splendidly, especially Harris, the inside forward.

Enthusiasm

On the whole it was a first-class beginning, with big gates, bigger than usual on an opening day, when there are so many clashing summer interests, and the enthusiasm of the spectators indicated their eagerness for the kick-off.

The crushing defeat of Newcastle United was a staggering blow for a club who are so confident of making a complete revival. Surely the form against Nottingham Forest was hopelessly wrong.

On the other hand, the possibilities of Bolton Wanderers as a promotion side were revealed at Oldham, and the equally decisive win of Blackpool at Bury suggests that they are now going to get the full benefit of last season's enterprise. But I am afraid that these results also reflect the unfortunate state of the game in old Lancashire centres.

American League

New York	4 9 2
Seikirk homered.	
Philadelphia	3 9 3
Game went to 11 innings	
Chicago	3 9 1
Greenberg homered.	
Detroit	10 11 2

BEER OUT OF
FAVOUR
NO GOOD AS
ATHLETE'S DIET
FOR TRAININGFamous Sportsmen
Give OpinionsGREATEST ENEMY OF CRICKET
SAYS JACK HOBBS

London, September 18.

Beer hinders rather than improves the condition of athletes during training for sports, say a prominent English investigator.

Addressing the International Congress on Alcoholism, at the Imperial Institute, Dr. R. Cove Smith, a Cambridge and English International Rugby player, said that, from a canvass of leading sportsmen and women he had obtained the following opinions:—

F. J. Perry, 1934 Wimbledon Tennis Champion.—"It is possible to mention one or two promising tennis careers that have been ruined by drink, but I cannot recall any that have been built up on a strong liquor diet."

Apart from its direct effect, my idea is that drinking leads to late nights, which are fatal to good lawn tennis."

Miss Dorothy Round, 1934 Wimbledon champion.—"I do not think that intoxicating drinks are any help to athletes in any branch of sport."

Tilden's Views

W. T. Tilden, U.S. professional tennis player.—"Alcohol is a poison that affects the mind, the eye, and the wind—three essentials of tennis."

Suzanne Lenglen, former world's champion woman tennis player.—"I drink no wine or alcohol or any kind."

D. G. Bradman, the famous Australian cricketer.—"Total abstinence is a big factor in success. Alcohol must interfere with one's condition; my advice is, leave it alone at all times."

Jack Hobbs, the famous English batsman.—"The greatest enemy to success on the cricket field is the drinking habit."

Alcohol's Action

Dr. Cove Smith said that the action of alcohol on the heart and other organs is not direct but primarily on the nervous system and that it only affects the organs through altering the nervous control of their functions.

It could give no help to the athlete, he declared, and failed miserably in comparison with coffee and brown sugar as a restorative.

Dr. C. J. S. Sergei, President of the Cambridge Boat in 1933, said that the amount of beer consumed by the crew has decreased greatly. "At Cambridge," he said, "if you don't drink beer and you are a rowing man you are looked upon as a rather funny specimen."

On going into training, fellows have got into the habit of drinking and the Cambridge crew are still supplied with beer when training."

LADIES' NETBALL
LEAGUEEntries For Coming
Season

Entries for the Hong Kong Ladies' Netball Association for the coming season were received at a meeting of the Association, held at the Exchange Restaurant last evening. Miss H. Knill, of the Central British School, presided.

The following entries were received: St. Stephen's Girls' College (two teams), Central British School (three teams), Diocesan Girls' School (two teams), Bellfield Public Girls' School (two teams), Kowloon Junior School and Quarry Bay School, one team each.

The League, as in the past season, will be divided into three sections, viz. senior, intermediate and junior.

The following officers were elected for the ensuing year: President, Miss E. S. Atkins; Vice-President, Miss H. D. Sawyer; Mrs. E. Y. Clark; Miss M. E. Hall; Mrs. E. M. Clark; and Miss K. M. Anderson; Honorary Secretary, Miss H. Knill; Honorary Assistant Secretary, Miss M. Roger.

BORDERERS HAVE
BIG LEAD IN AREA
SWIMMING MEET22 Points Ahead And
13 Finalists

BIG TASK FOR ARTILLERY

The South Wales Borderers are leading in the tenth annual Hong Kong Area swimming sports, the heats for which were held yesterday in the Y.M.C.A. bath, as a result of the previous events which were held last week. They are already 22 points ahead of the Royal Artillery, who are second with 20 points. So far the S.W.B.'s have won all the finals—the Cross Harbour Swim, both Water Polo championships and the Half Mile.

They also have 13 finalists to compete against eight Gunners, so they look very much as if they will clinch the championship.

The finals will be swum on Friday afternoon in the same bath, at the conclusion of which the prizes will be presented by Mrs. O. C. Borrett.

The following qualified for the Finals:

Inter-Company Relay:—
"B" Coy (S.W.B.), "H.Q." Coy (S.W.B.), 20th. Bat (R.A.) and 40th. Coy (R.E.).

50 Yards Army Boys Handicap:—
Boy H. Clark, Boy P. Hall, Boy F. Hall and Boy A. Clark.

50 Yards Free Style (Indians):—
5th H.K.S. Bat, "B" Coy (Punjab), "A" Coy (Punjab), and 1st H.K.S. Mountain Bat.

150 Yards Medley Army Championship:—
L/Cpl. Fullager (S.W.B.), L/Cpl. Mason (E. Lancs), L/Cpl. Campbell (S.W.B.) and L/Cpl. Hall (S.W.B.).

150 Yards Free Style Championship:—
Sdm. Martin (S.W.B.), L/Cpl. Fullager (S.W.B.), L/Cpl. Campbell (S.W.B.) and Gnr. Smith and L/Bdr. Mooney (R.A.).

High Diving Championship:—
L/Bdr. Collins (R.A.), Gnr. Conner (R.A.), L/Bdr. Cordett (R.A.), Pte. Morrison (S.W.B.), Pte. Mason (S.W.B.), and Dvr. Jordan (Small Units).

100 Yards Free Style (Indians):—
"A" Coy (Punjab), "C" Coy (Punjab), 1st Mountain Bat, and "B" Coy (Punjab).

50 Yards Galloped Boys Race:—
Trump. Stubbs (R.A.), Boy Miller (Lines), Boy Warford (Lines), Boy Tyrell (R.A.).

25 Yards Championship:—
Pte. Marsh (S.W.B.), Bm. Martin (S.W.B.), L/Cpl. Rousseau (Signals) and Gnr. Smith (R.A.).

SCHOOL AQUATIC
SPORTSChung Nam College
MeetingJUNIOR AND SENIOR
CHAMPIONSHIPS

The senior championship at the Chung Nam College Aquatic Sports, which took place at the South China Athletic Association bathing shed, North Point, yesterday, was won by Chung Chak-chol, with 13 points, while, with 10 points, Tang Yue-chung won the junior title.

At the conclusion of the programme Mrs. Wong, wife of Mr. Wong Kwong-tin, chairman of the Chinese Chamber of Commerce, distributed the prizes.

The Results

The following were the prize-winners:—

50 metres free style (junior):—
1. Tang Yue-chung, 2. Wong Ching Wah, 3. Lo Kai Sau.

50 metres free style (senior):—
1. Chan Chung Hong, 2. Cheung Chak-chol, 3. Tai Fook Sing.

100 metres free style (junior):—
1. Chan Man Pok, 2. Tang Yue-chung, 3. Wong Ching Wah.

100 metres free style (senior):—
1. Cheung Chak-chol, 2. Chan Chung Hong, 3. Tai Fook Sing.

100 metres breast stroke (junior):—
1. Chan Man Pok, 2. Yum Tung Lum, 3. Tang Yue-chung.

100 metres breast stroke (senior):—
1. Cheung Chak-chol, 2. Tai Fook Sing, 3. Chan Sun Po.

100 metres back stroke (junior):—
1. Yum Tung Lum, 2. Chan Man Pok, 3. Tang Yue-chung.

100 metres back stroke (senior):—
1. Cheung Chak-chol, 2. Chan Sun Po, 3. Tai Fook Sing.

Long Plunge (junior):—
1. Tang Yue-chung, 2. Lo Kai Sau, 3. Tsang Chiu Yin.

Long Plunge (senior):—
1. Chan Si Sun, 2. Cheung Chak-chol, 3. Chan Yik Wan.

Inter-class relay race, 200 metres:—
1. Class 1 & 2, Class 3 & 4.

200 metres old boys race:—
1. Chan Chung Hong, 2. Leung Lai Sang, 3. Ng Wai Chai.

100 metres teachers' race:—
1. Cheung Chak-chol, 2. Chan Sun Po.

A special prize was presented to Chan Chak-chol, a student in the school who represented China in the 400 metres race style in the recent Far Eastern Olympic games.



Hard at work training for his forthcoming bout with Barney Ross in New York City in an attempt to regain the welterweight crown, Jimmy McLarnin smilingly poses with a poster announcing the battle at the training camp at Orangeburg, N.Y. McLarnin won narrowly on points to regain his world title.

SCOUTS AQUATIC
MEETINGHong Kong & Kowloon
Troops Tie

FINALS ON SATURDAY

As a result of the heats of the Scouts' Swimming Sports, which were held in the V.R.C. bath yesterday the 2nd Hong Kong and 1st Kowloon Troops are on a level standing. The finals will be held on Saturday afternoon.

The following will swim in the finals on Saturday:

50 Yards Senior Championship:—
N. Lee (6th Kowloon), A. Azado (2nd H.K.), J. Dudley (6th H.K.), and M. Gaan (2nd H.K.).

100 Yards Senior Scouts Championship:—
Tang Hung-tak (19th H.K.), N. Lee (6th K.), M. Gaan (2nd H.K.), A. Azado (2nd H.K.), S. Lee (1st K.), and J. Dudley (6th K.).

25 Yards Senior Cubs:—
R. Lawrence (12th K.), G. Azevedo (2nd H.K.), R. Saueche (2nd H.K.), and B. Vincent (4th H.K.).

25 Yards Junior Cubs:—
D. Andrews (4th H.K.), S. Doring (6th K.), J. Lindsay (1st K.), L. Osmund (2nd H.K.), R. Thompson (14th H.K.), F. Finaid (14th H.K.), and J. Way (1st K.).

Senior Scouts:—
Han. Teng-yuan (19th H.K.), Tang Hung-tak (19th H.K.), G. Arnold (1st K.), S. Lee (1st H.K.), V. Cussen (1st K.), and N. Lee (6th K.).

Junior Scouts:—
Yee Wing-ling (Sea Scouts), G. Rozario (2nd H.K.), W. Pryde (4th K.), V. Saunders (4th H.K.), F. Thompson (4th K.), and F. Jarrett (6th K.).

Cubs:—
B. Vincent (4th H.K.), S. Pledger (4th H.K.), A. Fraser (1st K.), G. Saunders (9th K.), A. Doring (6th H.K.), R. Lawrence (12th K.).

50 Yards Back-Stroke:—
Senior:—
H. Millington (1st K.), W. Hicks (1st K.), W. Pryde (4th H.K.), A. Azado (2nd H.K.), and H. Sommers (Sea Scouts).

Junior:—
Yee Wing-ling (Sea Scouts), Cheung Hing-wo (12th H.K.), F. Thompson (4th K.), and G. Rozario (2nd H.K.).

50 Yards Junior Championship:—
D. Morris (4th K.), F. Thompson (4th K.), Yee Wing-ling (Sea Scouts), and G. Rozario (2nd H.K.).

Life Saving Race:—
Shiu Ka-sing (Sea Scouts), P. Wilson (Sea Scouts), J. Winyard (1st K.), and H. Millington (1st K.).

Inter-Troop Relay:—
2nd H.K., 1st K., 4th H.K., and Sea Scouts.

Inter-Troop Relay:—
2nd H.K., 1st K., 4th H.K., and Sea Scouts.

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2nd H.K., 1st K., 4th H.K., and Sea Scouts.

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2nd H.K., 1st K., 4th H.K., and Sea Scouts.

Inter-Troop Relay:—
2nd H.K., 1st K., 4th H.K., and Sea Scouts.

FOOTBALLERS AID
HOCKEY CLUB IN
THEIR FIRST TRIALSouth African Impressions
In Debut GameFLOWERDEW ABLY PARTNERS
RODGER AT FULL BACK

(By "STICKS")

Only mediocre form was displayed by the Hong Kong Hockey Club members in their first trial game of the season at King's Park yesterday.

Several new players were seen in action. Lt. Flowerdew, R.A., made an admirable partner to Jack Rodger at full-back, while W. W. C. Shewan, from Kenya, East Africa, performed creditably in the half-back line in his debut game in the Colony. J. H. Pote-Hunt and C. Howe, of football fame, were other newcomers to the Club team.

Colours Win

A scrappy, but keenly contested, game resulted in a win for the Colours over the Whites by 4 goals to 1, although the Whites were without a goal-keeper. Pote-Hunt drew first blood for the Whites, but A. A. R. Botelho and H. Senior placed the Colours in the lead before half time. E. V. Reed added two more goals in the second half.

Howe was very fast on the left wing, but lacked stickwork and a sense of positional play, being a newcomer to the game. Senior was conspicuous in the forward line, showing plenty of speed and dash, while W. A. Reed and E. V. Reed were "getting their eye on the ball." Duncan and Nicholson showed up well in the defence line, while Moses brought off several clever saves in goal.

Colours:—E. Moses; Lt. Flowerdew and J. Rodger; J. E. Potter, W. A. Reed and W. W. C. Shewan; A. A. R. Botelho, E. V. Reed, H. J. D. Lowe and A. Bennett.

Whites:—L. A. R. Duncan and Lt. Nicholson; F. S. W. Smith, A. Dale, E. R. Jeffers; H. E. A. Wood, J. L. Tetley, H. Senior, J. H. Pote-Hunt and C. Howe.

Recreio Team To Meet
Police

The following will represent the Club de Recreio in a friendly hockey match against the Police on the P.T.S. ground, Mongkok, to-morrow, bull-off at 5 p.m.:—H. M. Britto; A. A. dos Remedios, Dr. A. M. Rodrigues; J. Gonsalves, W. A. Reed (Captain), A. A. R. Botelho; C. D'Almeida e Castro, G. Guterres, A. V. Gosano, F. Beltrao and A. M. Xavier.

TWO-DAY INTERPORT
CRICKET TRIALTeams Selected For
Week-End Match

The teams selected for the two-day interport cricket trial match, to take place at the Kowloon Cricket Club on Saturday and Sunday, have been selected as follows:

T. E. Pearce's XI.—T. E. Pearce, Rev. H. W. Baines, G. S. Dunkley, C. C. Garthwaite, H. Owen Hughes, J. McGinnis, A. H. Madar, A. R. Minu, F. D. Pereira, T. A. Pearce and G. R. M. Ricketts.

A. W. Hayward's XI.—A. W. Hayward, J. P. Williams, N. A. E. Mackay, E. C. Fincher, E. F. Fincher, F. Zimmerman, G. A. Stewart, T. L. M. Redmond, G. Milbank and J. Elvin.

The match will commence at 2 p.m. on the first day and at noon on the second.

BOWLS DINNER
AT K.C.C.Wind Up Of Season
In Hong Kong

A dinner, which will mark the conclusion of the lawn bowls season in Hong Kong, was arranged to take place at the Kowloon Cricket Club, at a meeting of the Lawn Bowls Council, held last evening.

The dinner will be preceded by the Aitkenhead Shield Contest, which takes place at the Kowloon Bowling Green Club on October 13.

The Hon. Mr. R. E. Lindell has consented to present the prizes at the dinner.

A special prize will be awarded to Mr. A. W. Grimmett, to commemorate his feat of having figured in the winning combinations in the Open Pairs and Open Binks and winning the Singles championship.

RACEHORSE
MYSTERYSUSPICION OF
"DOUBLE" IN
FRENCH RACESTRANGE STORY OF
\$11 ANIMAL

33 TO 1 WINNER

Paris, August 15.

The French racing world is much scandalised by an alleged substitution of horses on the well-known course of Engleien, outside Paris. If the suspicions raised are correct the case is a very curious one, and has humorous features.

The race in which the substitution is supposed to have taken place, was for competitors whose aggregate prize winnings did not exceed 15,000 francs (£120).

It was won by Hallencourt, which though it had a record of the most unpromising kind, showed a clean pair of heels to a field of fourteen, and covered the course in exceedingly good time.

Presently it became known that Hallencourt had been backed heavily by two people, one on the course and the other in the paddock, to whom the odds of 33 to 1 had yielded 150,000 francs (£12,000) from the totalisator.

It was also reported that bets with the illegal, but tolerated book-makers had brought their winnings up to the total of about 400,000 francs (£3,200).

SMUGGLED AWAY

The racing committee wished to look at this "phenomenal" winner, but found that it had been taken straight from the post to a van and despatched to Antibes.

The local racing authorities at Antibes were commissioned to examine it on its arrival, but it is reported to have been smuggled away before they could do so, and to have disappeared.

"Meanwhile, what is believed to be the true Hallencourt had been found in possession of a butcher at Maisons Laiffite, the great training centre, to whom it had been sold for slaughter at the very modest price of 1,400 francs, which, to a Frenchman, is the equivalent of about \$11.

The winner of the race is alleged to be a horse named Ecureuil IV, which made a promising appearance on the Metropolitan courses some time ago, but was then sold to the South of France and has not been heard of again since.

It is, however, suspected that Ecureuil has already been substituted for an inferior animal at a Marseilles meeting.

Respected by sudden notoriety, what is alleged to be the real Hallencourt was ridden by its present owner this afternoon at a village fete, organised to raise funds for an orphanage of the Sisters of St. Vincent de Paul.

A well-known jockey has expressed the opinion that such substitutions are not infrequent, and that they are not very difficult to carry out, if only a plausible "double" to a good horse in dimensions and colour can be found.

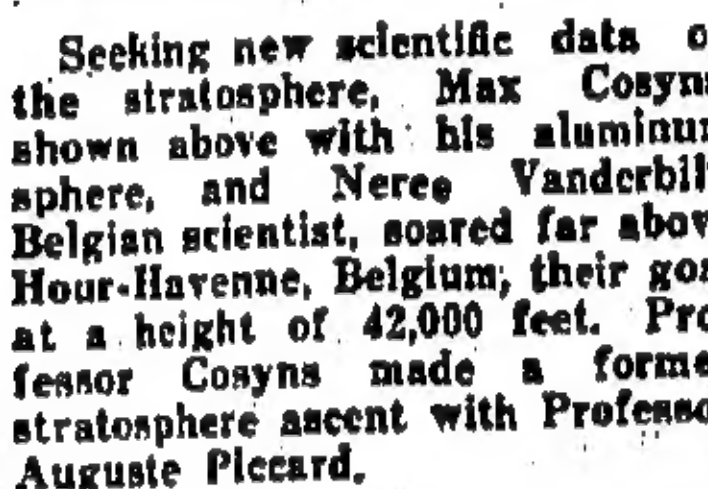
KOWLOON F.C. TEAMS
FOR SATURDAYFirst And Second Eleven
Selections

The first eleven Kowloon Football Club team, to meet the Royal Artillery on the Hong Kong Football Club ground on Saturday at 4.45 p.m., has been selected as follows:

CIVIL AVIATION IN MALAYA

WAR TIME PILOTS

First Regular Air Mail
You may be aware that only quite recently the Post-Master General, London, received a deputation from the London Chamber of Commerce, the Association to



NEW ORGANISATION

Actually the task of the would-be
aerial smuggler is much more diffi-

FURTHER ADJOURNMENT

The hearing was adjourned until tomorrow at 11:45 a.m.

FLYING MENAGERIES

receive special attention from the airway staff, arriving at their destinations in a condition which gives them every chance of success if—as we often find to be the case—they have been sent to take part in some exhibition or show.

Avro Avian Falls Into The Sea

OCCUPANTS ESCAPE INJURY

Details regarding the accident are not available but enquiries from an official of the Company to whom the plane belonged elicited the news that no statement could be made until after an enquiry had been held into the cause of the accident.

A safety switch, designed to minimize the danger of fire after aeroplane accidents, has been tested at the Royal Aircraft Establishment, South Farnborough, by the Air Ministry, and permission has been given for the appliance to be fitted to civil aircraft, subject to compliance with certain conditions.

In a letter to the manufacturers the Air Ministry states that certain alterations to the design of the switch are required, and that the following conditions are in question, will not necessarily prevent the device being used in civil aircraft provided that it can be so modified as to comply with the following conditions:

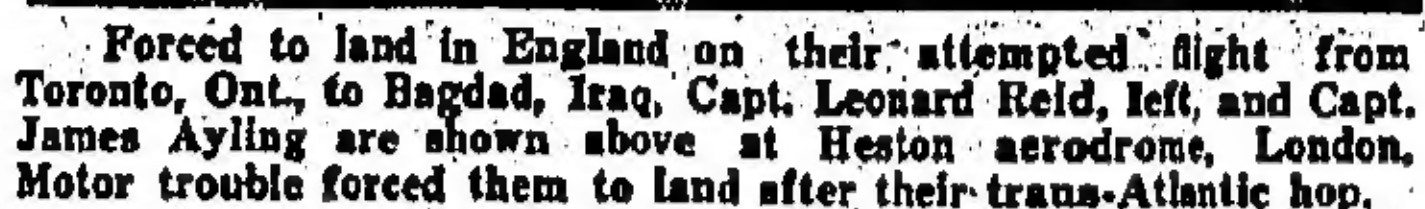
(a) The switch must be so constructed as not to operate at an acceleration of less than 40 g 's (123ft. per second).

(b) The switch is the invention of Captain H. M. Salmond, and in no way is already in use in motorcars.

(c) It is worked by a powerful spring, controlled by a pendulum.

(d) For use in aeroplanes the movement of the pendulum is restricted during all ordinary manoeuvres, including taking off, landing, and aerobatics.

(e) In the event, however, of a very violent impact the pendulum swings free and operates to switch off the engine, and to ground the magneto, battery, dynamo, and all electric circuits in the aeroplane.



Woman Parachute Expert And Stunt Flyer

CURTIS WRIGHT

Many Novel Features Embraced

Pusher Installation
Another interesting feature of the ship is the pusher installation of the Wright Whirlwind engine. The propeller is located some inches from the engine shaft, being driven by the short extension shaft.

Due to the general design of this airplane it is exceptionally well adapted for use as a photographic plane.

the use of newsreels and newspapers as visibility from press

cally every angle is exceptional
good.

Dominion Anniversary Dinner Last Night

—
LANE, CRAWFORD'S
RESTAURANT

A band of local New Zealand and their Australian friends gathered at Lane Crawford's

gathered at Lane, Crawford's change Restaurant last night the occasion of the 24th anniversary of the Dominion of Wales.

A typically Antipodean m...
was specially prepared for the
caslon, and the wattle flower,

national flower of the South,
worn by every guest

Among those present were: H. D. Matthews, President of Association; Mr. F. Neil, V.

President; Messrs. A. W. Ingham, H. C. McNeill, F. Way, J. M. Lehrer, N. Stockton, J. G. Duerksen, J. Committees members, Capt. P. L. Wilkinson and Captain Gates.

Dr. Matthews proposed the L. Toast, followed by a toast to Dominion of New Zealand.

Anglo-French Talks Break Down

**NO BRITISH FLIGHTS TO
MARSEILLES YET**

Heavy British Traffic

There is a great deal of British traffic on the Marseilles route, it is, in fact, mainly British, the proportion being stated at 80 per cent. It consists of visitors to the Riviera and passengers travelling overland to catch the mail boats to India. The unified company, known as Air France fear that these British passengers will desert them, and that not only will they lose heavily in income, but in prestige.

slipping back, and it was sought to check this decline by amalgamating the large number of small companies into

Breach Of Bargain

It is further held by the Air Ministry that the French refusal is a breach of a bargain, under which French air services are allowed to cross India on their route to Indo-China, and Rhodesia on

mission to cross British territory was given on the understanding that logistical facilities would be

that reciprocal facilities would be given over French territory. It is expected that if such facilities on reasonable terms continue to be refused, the right to cross India and Rhodesia will be withdrawn from the French companies.

**BY AIR AND SEA TO
ENGLAND**

Quick Route Established From The Far East

RIJIE FUNNEL LINE PLAN

To develop air travel between England and the Far East, Messrs. Alfred Holt and Co., owners of the Blue Funnel line, for which Messrs. Butterfield & Swire are the local agents, recently concluded satisfactory interchange arrangements with Imperial Airways, Ltd.

It is now possible to make the combined air and sea journey from the United Kingdom to Shanghai in about 18 days.

Connection between vessels and planes takes place at Singapore. The cost of the single journey is

The service is of particular value to business men whose business activities take them to and from Europe continually. They will find this route far quicker than the lengthy sea voyage.

The Blue Funnel line has also completed arrangements for an interchange between the United

Kingdom and South Africa, Australia, Egypt, Colombo, and the Straits.



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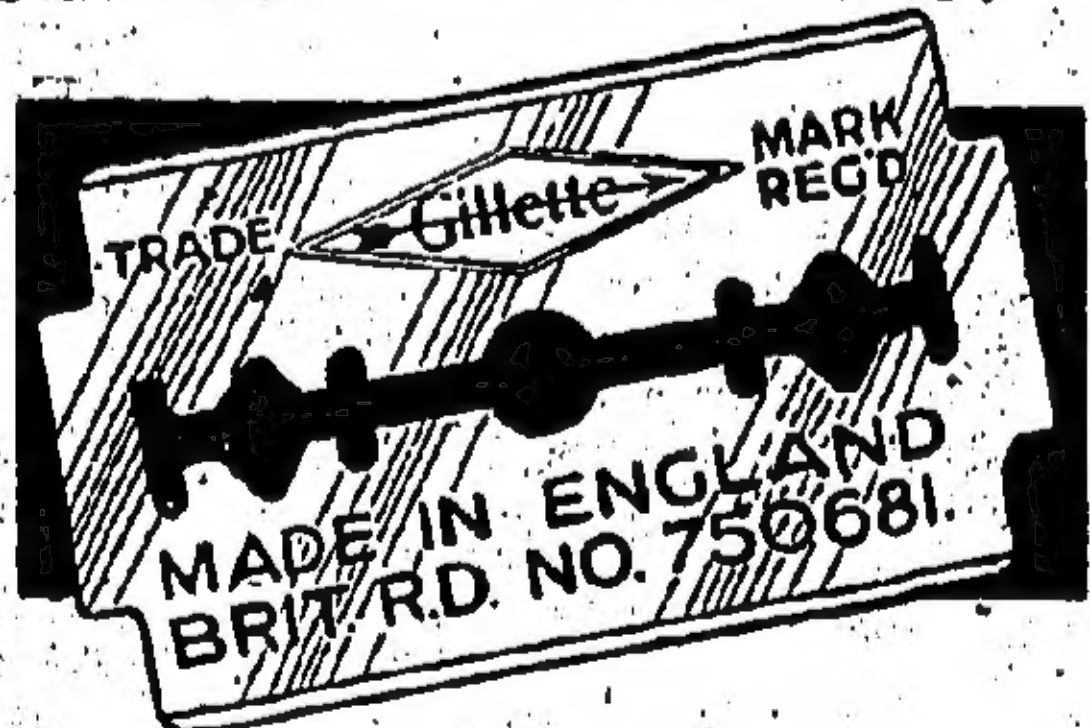
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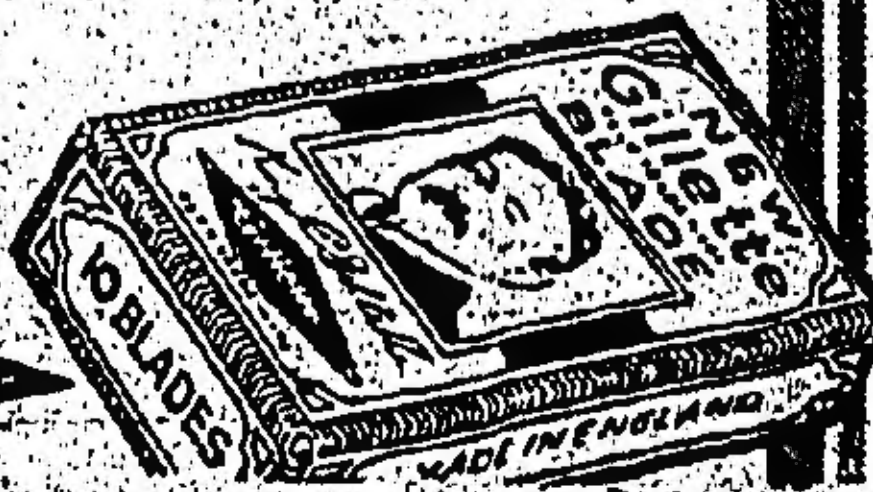
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Plain Colours and fancy check
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INSPECTION CORDIALLY INVITED.

WHITEAWAY LAIDLAW & CO., LTD.

The China Mail

Hong Kong, Thursday, Sept. 27, 1934.

Industry's Debt To Science

It has been stated that the future of our home industries depends on their use of science. The advances in economy and efficiency have recently been made possible by scientific research in the industry of building. A new code of practice for the erection of steel structures has been devised which lowers costs by 20 per cent. Builders now have at their command exact means for estimating the adequacy of a room to the needs of the human body in such matters as sunlight, temperature, ventilation, and all the structural conditions of comfort. The practical value of these new methods is obvious. To the Department of Scientific and Industrial Research, which will shortly demonstrate them, they are but one small section of the recent developments of applied science, and an infinitely minute part of what is possible in the future. It is not a coincidence that the vast expansion of the powers of civilisation has been accompanied by an increase of scientific knowledge. Yet it was less than twenty years ago, in the stress of the war, that we were roused to organise on a national scale the application of science to our industries.

In 1917 Parliament set up the Department of Scientific and Industrial Research, and voted a capital sum of £1,000,000 to be expended under its direction. This £1,000,000 was to be used to assist the formation of co-operative research associations in each industry to investigate its problems. Success has only been partial. To the million from the Exchequer, industry has added £1,750,000. By the latest statistics, there were established nineteen research associations working for industries which together produce much less than 50 per cent. of our total output. Mr. Runciman has pointed out that industries of an annual output of about £1,000,000 are without any nexus with the Government's research movement. Even the industries which have research associations are spending on them only about 7s. 6d. per £1,000 of net output. Financial conditions have been of extraordinary difficulty, but it is clear that with expenditure kept down to this scale, only a fraction of the potentialities of scientific research can be fruitfully used.

Last year the State contributed £25,000 to the scheme, and industry £170,000. Mr. Baldwin has declared that the Government consider the present scale

of operations totally inadequate, and are prepared to provide more money; but any increase must be conditional upon larger contributions from industry. The terms are fair, and the funds will be forthcoming. Whether it is the new industries or the old, the case for generous support of research is overwhelming. In fifty years the output of electrical machinery has risen from zero to more than £20,000,000. That great industry was born in the laboratory and nurtured in the laboratory. Since it became commercially prosperous organised research, conducted at an expenditure of £80,000, has made a saving in production costs of £1,000,000 a year, a saving that has been continually increasing. Take one of the old basic industries. It is stated that the work of the Iron and Steel Industrial Research Council has made possible economy of fuel to the amount of nearly £1,750,000 a year. There is high authority for the statement that no single product can be named which by improved methods could not be put upon the market both cheaper and better. But science must have the means to work out a larger knowledge and systematically apply the results.

GAMBLING RAID IN CANTON ROAD

\$1.35 For Poor Box

Another \$1.35 went to the poor box when Sub-Inspector Rozesky raided house No. 108 Canton Road ground floor, and caught eleven men engaged in an game of pau-kau with \$1.35 on the floor. All were arrested and brought before Mr. E. I. Wynne Jones at the Kowloon Magistracy this morning. Chan Yung, the keeper of the floor was fined \$25, while six of the remaining ten had their \$3 bail estreated, and the other four were fined \$2 each.

Personal Pars

Among the passengers on board the s.s. Hector, which left here yesterday, was Mr. C. Champkin, non-official Justice of the Peace.

Commander E. A. Drummond left the Colony yesterday by the s.s. Hector.

Lieut. R. Dewar-Durie and Miss D. J. Dewar-Durie were passengers on board the s.s. Hector which left here yesterday.

Mr. J. A. G. Anderson, of the Taitok Dockyard and Engineering Co., Ltd., left the Colony yesterday by the s.s. Hector.

P/Lieut. J. H. McGregor left Hong Kong yesterday by the s.s. Hector.

HERE, THERE and EVERYWHERE

MORE GAS AT WESTMINSTER

In the House of Commons this summer there were complaints about the smell of the cooking which haunted the corridors and warned members against their meal.

When they get back the smell may still be there but the food will be cooked by gas; the renovated kitchen will now be the brightest and cleanest place in the House, with the walls glazed white and red tiles laid down on the floor.

DEFENDING THE EMPIRE

One of the most important problems to be discussed by Sir Maurice Hankey on his Empire tour, will be that of Empire air defence.

At sea the old idea was that our three strategic points were Gibraltar and Suez to guard entrance and exit to the Mediterranean, and Singapore for our distant possessions.

Imperial air strategy is likely to be concerned a good deal with the Atlantic. We hold the key to an Atlantic air service. It must come by way of Newfoundland and Ireland for any summer route and by way of Bermuda for any winter deviation.

These are all British territory. Egypt will continue to be a vital link with Baghdad or Basra as a second string.

Singapore will in time be another great air base. Re-fuelling places on the route to Australia are vital alike in peace and war.

Your Daily Smile!

Hobby: "You never tell me what you buy! Don't I get any voice in the buying?"

Wife: "Certainly, darling! You get the invoice."

Ready for Anything
"Jones is always hankering for posts of danger."

"Yes, he just volunteered to judge a baby show."

Well—
"Daddy, do you think mother knows much about raising children?"

"What makes you say that?"
"Well, she makes me go to bed when I'm wide awake—and she makes me get up when I'm awfully sleepy!"

Considerate
Gent: "James, what's the idea, wearing my raincoat?"

Valot: "Well, you wouldn't like your new suit to get wet, would you, sir?"

LOCAL NEWS BREVITIES

Riding a bicycle near No. 6

Railway Bridge, in Argyle Street, yesterday, Chau Kan, a Chinese youth, lost control of his machine and collided with a wall. Shooting over the handle-bars, he fell into a nullah receiving severe body injuries, necessitating his removal to the Kowloon Hospital.

Suffering from a smashed thumb, sustained while working on the s.s. Chichibu Maru, lying at Taitok Dockyard, Sin Ting, a Chinese workman, was admitted to the Government Civil Hospital yesterday.

Attempting to commit suicide by taking Lysol, Leung Yuen, of No. 47 Peking Road, was admitted to the Kowloon Hospital yesterday.

Tsoi Chong was admitted to the Kowloon Hospital yesterday suffering from injuries received when he was knocked down by a motor lorry on the main road between Ping Shan and Yuen Loong.

Falling into the road, while attempting to alight from a moving motor-bus, Cheung Sau, of Wong Hang Village, near Aberdeen, was admitted to the Government Civil Hospital yesterday.

Suffering from an overdose of bella-donna, taken to "alleviate" pain, Ming Man-ah, was admitted to the Government Civil Hospital yesterday.

An attempted suicide was frustrated yesterday when Leo Shing jumped into the "harbour" from Jardine's Wharf, and was rescued by a wharf-codde, Lau Ping. Leo was admitted to the Government Civil Hospital suffering from the effects of immersion.

THE POLICE AND THE PUBLIC

CIVIL HANDYMAN'S NEW LINE OF DUTIES

FORSAKING HIS RIGHT SPHERE

(By Sir John Moylan)

Receiver for the Metropolitan Police District

London. THERE is no body of "public servants" who, on the whole, are more deserving of that name or have gained so large a measure of public trust and affection as the police in England. The credit for this amity between public and police belongs as much to the public as to the police.

There is, fortunately, a general recognition in this country of the fact that a policeman is a citizen acting on behalf of his fellow citizens and, therefore, entitled to all the support they can give him. This was by no means the case before 1829. But the primary object for which the police exist remains what the Commissioners proclaimed it to be in 1829—the prevention of crime. "The absence of crime will be considered the best proof of the complete efficiency of the police," these are words taken from the original instructions to the Metropolitan Police, and they give expression to what must always be the test of success for every police force.

As regards traffic control, the number of men employed on this duty more than doubled after the war. They had to run new risks and be knocked down to the number of 200 or 300 a year, in London alone. They took this as all in the day's work, and it certainly led to no general hostility to motorists on the part of the police, although there might not unnaturally be a little "shortness" with those who overran signals, had inefficient brakes, or failed to distinguish between the brake and the accelerator.

There is one humane duty in connection with the regulation of traffic which cannot be abandoned, but which the police authorities would be glad to see discharged by some other agency. The role of the policeman as the kind man who sees children safely across the road may be a waste of police time, but it is a saving of children's lives.

Drop in Arrests

Arrests have declined with almost incredible rapidity. Since the war, the Metropolitan Police have done less arresting than a hundred years ago, although there are now more than six times as many policemen and four times as many people as there were then.

The broad explanation is the general improvement as regards crime and drunkenness. Since 1929 there has been, on the whole, a continuous decrease in the amount of serious crime and disorder in proportion to population. The drop in arrests since the war, which has meant a great falling-off in work for the police, the running of "Black Marias" half empty, and unoccupied cells at police stations, is due to the change that has come over the scene in the matter of drink.

One striking result of this diminution of drunkenness is that the number of Metropolitan Police injured in effecting arrests is about a quarter of what it was thirty years ago.

The preventive functions of the police should be given the widest possible range, and they should be closely associated with all those

MANSLAUGHTER CHARGE

Committal Case

Charged with the manslaughter of Chan Sap-ye, at No. 207, Hollywood Road, on September 7, Lo Siu-kwong, 23 years, was again brought before Mr. Q. A. A. Macfadyen at the Central Magistracy this morning, and on the application of Inspector J. Murphy one week's formal remand was granted.

It was alleged that accused stabbed deceased to death at the corner of Tung Street and Hollywood Road, after a brawl at an opium divan at No. 207 Hollywood Road. Inspector Murphy stated this morning that the case will be a committal one and that the Crown Solicitor will prosecute.

Members of the Chinese Government Commission, including delegates of the Ministry of Communications and Ministry of War, who are now visiting Europe, were entertained in Germany recently. While in Bremen they visited the head office of the North German Lloyd Company.

AMAH FAILS TO HOLD DOG

Does Not Exert Herself To Regain It

FURTHER KOWLOON CASES

"I wish you would pass this caution on to the servants," said Mr. E. I. Wynne Jones at the Kowloon Magistracy this morning, when he dismissed Mrs. G. T. Forbes, of No. 28 Nathan Road, with a caution for allowing her dog to be in Nathan Road without a muzzle at 6.40 p.m. on August 25.

Mrs. Forbes stated that her amah was taking the dog for a walk, on the lead, when the dog broke away from her and ran, with the lead still attached to its collar, along the road for about 150 yards where it waited for her. The constable said that the amah did not hurry after the dog, but just walked slowly after it.

Woman Owner Fined

Mrs. C. H. Basto, of No. 9 Devon Road, who was summoned before Mr. E. I. Wynne Jones at the Kowloon Magistracy last Thursday for allowing her dog to wander in Cornwall Road at 1.50 p.m., on August 24 and pleaded that the dog had had a fight in which the muzzle had been torn off, and who was asked to produce the muzzle to-day, was dismissed this morning with a caution.

She, however, was also summoned for allowing her dog to go abroad in the streets unmuzzled on August 30, and was fined \$25 for this offence.

Two Charges

For allowing his dog to wander in Cumberland Road on August 25, and again on August 31, Mr. J. M. Jack, of No. 6 Essex Crescent, was fined \$50.

Pleading guilty to the charge of allowing his dog to go unmuzzled in Waterloo Road at 9 p.m. on September 3, Mr. F. D. Alves, of No. 149 Waterloo Road was fined \$25.

WALL STREET EXPECTS A NEW RALLY

(Continued from Page 6)

Daily average petroleum production was 2,448,000 barrels, compared with 2,488,000 barrels the previous week. The Edison Electric Institute reports electricity production at 1,631,000,000 K. W. hours, a decline of 0.5% from the corresponding period of last year. The "Iron Age" reports steel production at 23.5%, compared with 21% of capacity the previous week. This further rise in production has buoyed up hopes of the steel Trade and has stiffened resistance to pressure for lower prices. A part of the rise can be attributed to large releases for the automobile industry, but much of it is due to heavier replenishment buying, with a further acceleration of replacement purchases now expected. Scrap steel has continued to be a negative factor, with prices yielding further.

The U. S. Smelting Corp. has declared a dividend of \$2.00 per share, the same as that for the previous quarter. The Gold Dust Corp. has declared its regular quarterly dividend of 30 cents per share. The net income of the Commonwealth and Southern and subsidiary companies totalled \$3,262,000 for the year ended August 31st, compared with \$3,175,000 during the previous year.

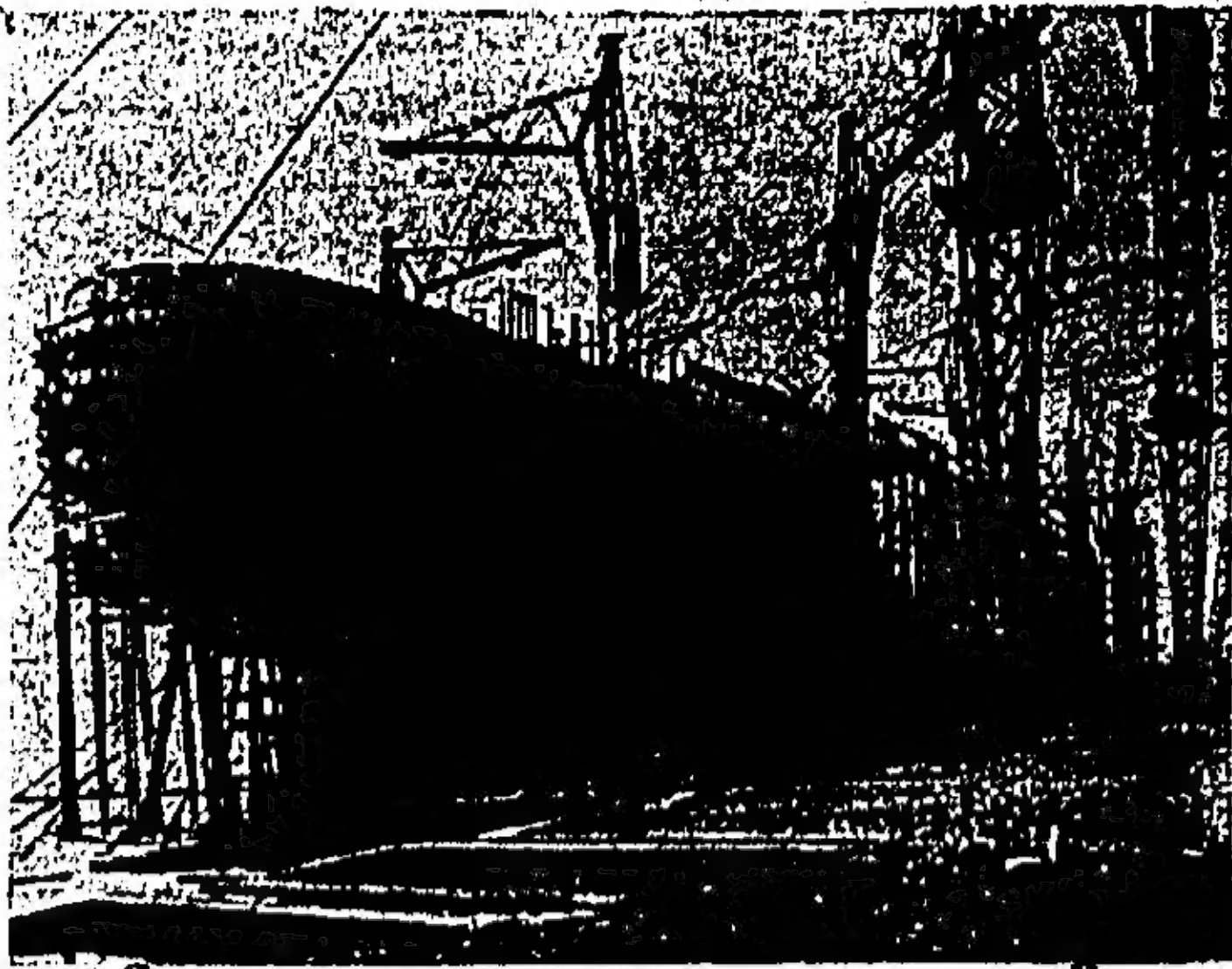
E. A. Pierce Co's Report. In their market report, the American Oriental Finance Corporation, correspondent for Messrs. E. A. Pierce and Company New York state:

"Stocks:—We think that the market gave a relatively good account of itself to-day and we would expect higher prices.

"Wheat:—Prices were somewhat erratic and easily influenced by unfavourable weather which continues in Western Canada. The foreign market is firmer. Winter wheat seeding is making favourable progress over the South-West and in the Ohio Valley.

"Cotton:—The lack of aggressive demand to absorb light hedging was responsible for the decline. Offerings of actual Cotton in the South were light. The Textile Industry rules quiet. A Government Agency announces that it will dispose of some Spitz and replace them with futures.

"Rubber:—The market was heavy, being largely the reflection of the easiness of the London market. Dealers were the principal



This was how the Queen Mary looked on August 1. Previously known as No. 534, the giant Cunarder was named and launched by Her Majesty Queen Mary at Clydebank yesterday.

QUEEN MARY SPREADS FRIENDSHIP

KING'S SPEECH AT LAUNCH OF GREAT CUNARDER

London, To-day.

"Queen Mary" is the name given to the new Cunard White Star Liner, which, in the presence of 250,000 people, was launched in the Clyde yesterday afternoon.

This closely guarded secret was disclosed by Her Majesty the Queen, who, having broken a bottle of Empire wine over the vessel's bow, said, "I name this ship Queen Mary. I wish good luck to all who sail in her." Her Majesty then pressed the button releasing the electrically controlled chains, which alone held the mighty hull in position after the removal of all other checks, and the vessel glided smoothly down the ways.

THERE WAS NO HITCH, AND WITHIN ONE MINUTE SHE WAS SAFELY AFLOAT IN THE CLYDE. TUGS WERE QUICKLY IN POSITION AROUND HER, AND HALF AN HOUR LATER SHE WAS IN POSITION FOR DRESSING IN THE NEIGHBOURING DOCK, WHERE THE WORK OF FITTING OUT THE 72,000 TONS LINER WILL TAKE PLACE. IT WILL NOT BE COMPLETED UNTIL 1935.

Their Majesties the King and Queen, who had travelled by special train from Balmoral, were joined at the station in Glasgow by H.R.H. the Prince of Wales, and as they drove through the decorated streets to the shipyard, the Royal Party were accorded a great reception. Their arrival on the platform from which the launching ceremony took place was the signal for a great outburst of cheering.

In his address of welcome, Sir Percy Bates, Chairman of the Cunard White Star Company, referred to the period of acute crisis through which British shipping was passing. He added, "The right attitude on our part is surely neither to complain nor to acquiesce, but to take the course of true confidence and adventure. That is the justification and inspiration of this new ship, and her launching by Her Majesty is the happiest send-off for her on her high mission."

The King, who wore the uniform of Admiral of the Fleet, in expressing thanks for the loyal address, said, "As a sailor I have deep pleasure in coming here to-day to watch the launching by the Queen of this great and beautiful ship. The sea, with her tempests, will not readily be bridled; she is stronger than man, though in recent times man has done much to make the struggle with her more equal. It is still less than 100 years since Samuel Cunard found his service of small wooden paddle-steamer in carrying mails across the Atlantic. These first Cunard ships were of 1,150 tons. Some people now living must, in their childhood, have heard these ships spoken of with wonder, as evidence of man's mastery over nature. To-day we have the happy task of sending on its way the stately ship existing."

His Majesty thanked all the conspicuous and the humble who had helped to build her. He recalled that the uncompleted hull had lain in silence on the stocks for three years. "We are grieved for what that suspension meant for thousands of our people," he said. "We rejoice that with the help of my Government it has been possible to lift that cloud and to complete this ship. May her life spread friendship. Samuel Cunard built his ships to carry mails between two English-speaking countries. This one is built to carry people of two lands in great numbers to and from so that they may learn to understand each other. May she in her career bear many thousands of each race to visit others as students, and to return as friends. We sent her to her element with the good-

will of all nations as a mark of our hope in future. She has been built in fellowship among ourselves. May her life among great waters spread friendship among nations."

After the launching of the new vessel, the King and Queen, and other distinguished guests, were entertained to tea when Sir Percy Bates announced "The assistance given to our enterprise by the Government has given us great encouragement. The Government arrangements with the Cunard Line include the provision of a second ship. As soon as we are less pressed with the work on the ship which has just been launched, we shall turn our attention in that direction, for the second ship will be necessary to reap the full measure of the success for which we have planned." — British Wireless Service.

BROADCAST HEARD LOCALLY. The broadcast of the launching ceremony from Davenport, which was relayed from Z.B.W. last night, was distinctly heard by listeners in Hong Kong and Kowloon. The running commentary prior to the launching, and the speeches of H.M. the King and the Chairman of the Cunard-White-Star combine were heard with little difficulty.

Capt. Irving Likely To Be Commander

It is understood that Capt. R. B. Irving, now commanding the Aquitania, is likely to be named as the first captain of the new Cunarder 534. Chief Engineer Roberts, also of the Aquitania, is expected to be the chief engineer in the new liner.

No official announcement is forthcoming from the Cunard offices, and the maiden voyage of 534 will not be until 1935, but it is learned on good authority that unless there is a change of plans these two men will be appointed.

Two years ago Capt. Irving was appointed Royal Naval Reserve side-camp to the King. He holds the ranks of captain in the Royal Naval Reserve. Appointed midshipman in 1895, he became a sub-lieutenant six years later, and lieutenant in 1909. During the war he distinguished himself in several naval engagements, and became naval transport officer in Palestine, receiving the O.B.E. for his services.

He joined the Cunard Line in 1904 as fourth officer, and was appointed chief officer of the Lusitania in 1912. From 1919 onwards he commanded several Cunard vessels, and was appointed to the command of the Aquitania in August, 1931.

It is anticipated in shipping circles in Liverpool that several important changes will be made in the command of Atlantic liners at the end of the year, when a number of Cunard and White Star commanders retire on "superannuation."

EXTRADITION CASE CONCLUDES

One-Time Cantonese Soldier Guilty

POSSIBILITY OF APPEAL FOR RE-TRIAL

The long hearing of the extradition case against Lo Shu-fan, who was wanted by the Canton Authorities on two charges of armed robbery, was brought to a conclusion this morning at the Central Magistracy, when Mr. E. W. Hamilton, in his judgment, found accused guilty of the two charges, and committed the fugitive to prison, pending an order from His Excellency, the Governor, to send accused to Canton.

The fugitive was charged with robbing, with the use of arms, one Yung Chi-nam, in Tin Ting Village, San Hing District, on January 25, 1930; and on February 1, 1932, he entered a house at Tin Ting Market, San Hing District and robbed one named Wong Chung-pun. There was a second charge of armed robbery in Chinese territory against defendant, but this was dropped.

Dispute Over Rifles

Mr. J. B. Prentice, of Messrs. Hastings and Company, who appeared for the defendant, based his plea on political motive, that his client was a battalion commander under General Chang Kai-shek, who at that time in 1929, revolted against Canton. He later joined the Cantonese forces, and a pardon was received, but the pardon only held good as long as his client was in the forces. Accused came to the Colony over 18 months ago.

Mr. Prentice, continuing, said that the armed robbery referred to in the first charge was when Yung Chi-nam's (the alleged victim) father had possession of a certain number of rifles belonging to accused's forces. Accused demanded the return of the rifles, but later a negotiation was carried out and a sum of money instead was paid for them. Referring to the 1932 instance Mr. Prentice said that his client at that time was in North China, and had already submitted photograph testifying his presence in the north.

Mr. Hamilton, in his judgment, found that there was no political aspect in connection with the robbery and found accused guilty on the two charges.

It is understood that before the 15 days are up an appeal may be lodged by the fugitive's solicitor to the Supreme Court for a re-trial.

MOVE TO FORM NEW BODY QUASHED

(Continued from Page 1)

Kuomintang affairs in foreign countries are under the charge of the overseas section of the Kuomintang South-west Executive Committee. No overseas bureau is therefore required.

The Kwangtung Provincial Assembly is merely an advisory body, whose suggestions may be turned down if they are deemed impracticable.

pointed chief officer of the Lusitania in 1912. From 1919 onwards he commanded several Cunard vessels, and was appointed to the command of the Aquitania in August, 1931.

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TWO CAPTAINS

A Shipping Correspondent writes: "In common with every other big liner on the North Atlantic route, the Cunarder No. 534 will carry two captains. The first will be in general command and responsible for the navigation and safety of the ship, the second a 'staff captain' whose duties correspond to those of the commander in a warship.

There will be, in addition, a large number of executive and watch-keeping officers, all holding masters' certificates, and all, most probably members of the Royal Naval Reserve. The engineering department will also have a large staff of highly qualified technical officers, assisted by artificers and mechanics, corresponding to the warrant engineers and E.R.A.s of the Royal Navy.

Today's Short Story.

A Drink From A Running Stream

By Lord Dunsany

WE were debating one day at the club what was the best drink. One said vermouth because it was good for the liver, another said gin because it was good for the lights, and almost every drink was mentioned, in turn, till one wondered how human organs kept working at all where alcohol was not to be had in abundance.

And then Jorkens joined in with the remark, "The best drink I ever had in my life was out of a running stream."

A silence fell at that. It was not so much the staleness of the story that depressed us as the feeling that, excellent as its moral was, Jorkens was not quite the man to tell it. We didn't mind tales that had been told before; one often has to put up with that at a club, and does so quite readily; but it jarred on the feelings of men to whom a tumbler of whisky was nothing, to hear that tale, so intimately associated with the memory of gentle governesses, told by a man like Jorkens.

We said, "Was it really?" or, "Yes, I suppose it was," and turned quickly to other topics. But Malden, who never will let Jorkens alone, probably welcomed the idea of letting him make a fool of himself; he consequently leaned forward, all politeness, and begged Jorkens to tell us the story. After that, of course, there was no stopping it, and we had to sit and listen.

"Yes," said Jorkens, "a drink out of a running stream."

"And muddy water, I suppose," said Malden, for that's the form the story usually takes.

"No," said Jorkens. "No, it wasn't muddy. Clear, clear as

crystal. I'll tell you how it happened. It was when I was in Canada, just after the War, in the fall of 1919. It's gorgeous there in the fall; the leaves of the oak trees glow like embers, and the maple standing amongst them, or out in the fields by itself, shines like a lonely flame. I know nothing in nature more like a flame than a maple. I was there looking for a job of some sort, being slightly low in funds; and I knew nobody, except Jiggers, Lord Ludd's Dun a she is now; it's the old spelling of London of course.

And he was no good to me then; he was as broke as myself. He had some trifling job with one of the biggest Canadian distillers, but it only barely kept body and soul together. Yes, if you'd asked Lord Ludd's Dun to lend you a flyer in those days he'd merely have turned round and borrowed ten cents off you. Well, he and I were out for a walk one day along the American border, and I said that something ought to be able to be done to get a few bottles of whisky over. And he looked at the frontier with the gaze of a man seeing farther than me, and said nothing. And somehow or other I never fathomed that mind at the time—consummate power is not always immediately recognised—and I said to him, Surely a frontier like that, four thousand miles without a fork, ought to have its uses. And I remember his words to this day, "Uses" he said. "Why, it's sent by Heaven."

"Well," I said, "you can get a few bottles of pink-and-blue (that's the silly name they called their whisky), and I don't mind trying to get it across to the States. They want it over there. And we'll go fifty-fifty."

"I'll never forget his quiet look of contempt. He was almost starving, and yet he didn't want to handle anything like a dozen of whisky. In those days, just as now, he seemed only able to see things if they ran into hundreds of millions. And as a result he very nearly starved."

"Well, why not?" I said to him. "Oh, yes," he said in a tired voice, as though the price of a dinner every day for a fortnight were so trifling a matter that he'd sooner go without dinner; as he very often did.

"Well, then I began to explain my theories to him, for you can't do any piece of work without some idea to start on. What I said was that we'd think of various ways of concealing the whisky, but that we wouldn't act on the first bright idea that came into our heads, like common smugglers; we'd smuggle water first, or milk, and whatever got through most easily and often we would try again with the whisky. A good idea, too. But he just listened moodily, and said 'All right'."

"Well, he got the dozen of pink-and-blue, and I got lots of bright ideas and tried them out with water as we had arranged. And the odd thing was that the really bright ideas all got found out. The American preventive people seemed to have been doing some thinking too. But they couldn't do anything to me for smuggling water. And one or two quite simple little devices got through as easily as possible."

"Well, I got my dozen of whisky through quite comfortably, and came back for some more, and gave Jiggers his half-share. I didn't know what a great man he was in those days, but I couldn't help being awed by the look that I often saw on his face. It was the look of a master musician about to play, the look of a Napoleon before his Waterloo, the look of a statesman about to explain away something that common people is merely a fact. And he was very thin in those days owing to want of food, and that added to his expression a force that was almost a terror."

It was then that I saw the look of a master musician about to play, the look of a Napoleon before his Waterloo, the look of a statesman about to explain away something that common people is merely a fact. And he was very thin in those days owing to want of food, and that added to his expression a force that was almost a terror.

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crystal. I'll tell you how it happened. It was when I was in Canada, just after the War, in the fall of 1919. It's gorgeous there in the fall; the leaves of the oak trees glow like embers, and the maple standing amongst them, or out in the fields by itself, shines like a lonely flame. I know nothing in nature more like a flame than a maple. I was there looking for a job of some sort, being slightly low in funds; and I knew nobody, except Jiggers, Lord Ludd's Dun a she is now; it's the old spelling of London of course.

TO-MORROW'S STORY

To-morrow's story will be "Not Given In Evidence," by S. Macer-Wright.

THE POLICE AND THE PUBLIC

(Continued from Page 8.)

measures which are being increasingly directed to what is more important than the prevention of crime, and is indeed the key to it, the prevention of criminals. The police can do as much as or more than any other agency to deter or dissuade the young from crime, and their voluntary activities in this direction ought to receive all possible encouragement.

Later, perhaps, the policeman everywhere (though less in London than elsewhere) has been loaded up with miscellaneous duties, which make him "the handyman of civil life," or, to put it another way, more the official and less the policeman that once was.

250 New Offences

The new work for the police does not consist solely of motor-car misdoings, although these are numerous enough, over 250 new offences having been brought into being by the motor-car. The police find themselves concerned with many other disregards of restraints or requirements under laws and regulations which do not so much repress lawlessness as create new forms of it. These breaches, speaking generally, do not offend against the moral code nor arouse indignation in the well-disposed citizen; on the contrary, they are probably things which he has himself done, or is very likely to do, and in which he can see no harm.

If the police in dealing with them touch with the goodwill and support of the community, they are sure to come in for charges of high-handedness, arrogance and unnecessary interference, although they may be merely enforcing regulations in the making of which they have little or no voice.

"Black-Coated" Class

The new rates of pay and allowances (which have made the average salary and emoluments of a constable equivalent to about £200 a year) have placed the police more on a level with what used to be called the "black-coated" professions. In 1919 they were given, in the Police Federation and its branch boards and executive committees, forms of corporate expression and representation more akin to those of a profession. They have taken full advantage of these and through them have shown a new sense of professional unity.

Some of the professions have been described as conspiracies against the public. Nothing could be more disastrous than that the police should come under suspicion of being professional in that sense. The tradition on which the modern police system has been carried on for more than a century is that of complete community of interest between police and public. Of this tradition the public and the police must continue to be joint trustees.

BUSINESS FAILURES LOWEST FOR 14 YEARS IN U.S.

New York, To-day.—Messrs. Dun and Bradstreet state that business failures in the United States last week were 182, which is the lowest for 14 years.—United Press, per S. E. Levy and Company.



Charles "Mickey" Norman III, of West Paterson, N.J., celebrated his third birthday by smoking an elgar and asking for a drink of beer. Mickey has been smoking since, when 14 months old, he was given his dad's pipe to suck as a pacifier and began demanding tobacco. He has never, his parents say, been ill; and a doctor who recently examined him found him in good physical condition.

UNOFFICIAL MEMBERS LAUD COLONY'S "ORTHODOX" BUDGET

SIR WM. SHENTON'S SPEECH

(Continued from Page 1)

The many Departmental Reports for the year 1933, which have come into our hands from time to time, have kept us constantly in touch with the Government of this Colony, and are most useful.

Healthy Position

We congratulate Your Excellency, and the Members of the Government concerned, on the healthy position of the Colony's finances. In these days of depression, stress and strain, we look for an orthodox Budget. The present is not the occasion for flights of high finance, nor monetary experiments, nor do we regard the time as at all appropriate, for new extensive, and unproductive, public works extraordinary. We believe that something along the lines of a solid Yorkshire Budget is more in keeping with the present circumstances.

An estimated deficit for 1933 of \$1,222,366, thereby reducing the excess of assets over liabilities to \$12,601,259, and for 1935 of \$1,390,452, thereby reducing the excess of assets over liabilities to \$10,710,807, is not a position which we regard with anxiety, especially when we consider that the figures are based on a 1/4 dollar. We do not think it requires a Daniel to prophesy, that at the end of 1934, and again in 1935, we shall find the balance is on the right side.

We realise that a favourable exchange has been a most important factor in the preparation of the Estimates, and this becomes strikingly apparent when one reads the abstract of differences, or peruses the footnotes of the Draft Estimates. For a continuance of this satisfactory position, we must look for similar or higher rates in the future.

When all is said and done, a reduction in Expenditure for the year 1935 of \$774,093, is a novel experience in this Colony in recent years.

Crown Colony Budgets

We have noted from a speech made in the House of Commons in England, on July 12 last, by the Right Honourable Sir P. Cunliffe-Lister, that several of our sister Crown Colonies have been able in the immediate past, to produce favourably balanced Budgets, which they have not previously done for some years, and we hope that this is a good augury for the future prosperity of our Colony.

Future Prospects

It would not be correct for us to state that we view the immediate future with optimism. The Colony for a considerable period escaped from the general world depression, owing to a number of circumstances, which I need not go into here. It is incontestable that we are now feeling the full blast of the depression, and until there is a real and solid improvement in the general world conditions, we cannot look for a substantial improvement in our present position.

It is, however, the considered view of Unofficial Members; that although the immediate future is depressing, nevertheless, the great recuperative powers, which this Colony has always evidenced in the past, will reassert themselves, and that taking a long view of the future, we unhesitatingly state that Hong Kong holds out even greater possibilities of prosperity than in the past.

Looking over the past few years, we consider that the merchants and other business elements in the Colony have derived considerable benefits from the stability of the value of our dollar, and although there have been fluctuations from time to time, such variations have not been so violent as they might have been; in addition to which the premium on the Hong Kong dollar, which was so detrimental to Hong Kong, has practically disappeared. For these favourable positions, we are indebted to the Hong Kong & Shanghai Banking Corporation.

Declining Revenues

The empty houses and flats, the declining land sales, the fall in the collection of stamp duties, and Government fees, the diminishing river and coastal traffic, are matters of grave concern, but as so clearly pointed out by the Honourable Colonial Secretary in his speech, Hong Kong's troubles are largely external, and until those external conditions improve, Hong Kong cannot look for better times.

History teaches us that the nationalistic policies now pursued by the nations of the world, are no new phenomena, but an economic phase of which there is plenty of precedent. In Europe in the pre-Christian era and days of Sulla, and again after the wars of Napoleon, similar positions existed, and there are many other examples.

We are fully aware that the value of our manufactures, though small in volume, is far greater than many people realise. I do not propose to deal with this subject in detail, as several of my Honourable Colleagues will speak on this aspect of our Colony's economic position.

No one can deny that China is passing through a very critical time economically. Since she obtained tariff autonomy in 1928, duties have been ever on the increase, and with an unfortunate degree of uncertainty in every direction, making trading most difficult. It is to be hoped that China, and the rest of the world, will realise that what is needed is an interchange of commodities, freed from taxation and restrictions, other than such as are necessitated by a genuine revenue policy.

Quotas

We have noted with satisfaction, that this Colony has so far been excluded from the Empire Quota System. We thank Your Excellency for the consideration you have given to our interests in this respect. The matter is of vital importance to this Colony. On the 20th November, 1935, the Right Honourable Sir Joseph Chamberlain, when writing to His Excellency Sir William Robinson, then Governor of this Colony, said: "I am aware that the trade of the Colony under your Government is of a special character," and the Right Honourable Sir Philip Cunliffe-Lister made a similar statement in the House of Commons this year. In our opinion, if the Quota System were applied to Hong Kong, much trade which would otherwise pass through Hong Kong, would be diverted elsewhere.

Trade Commissioner

For many years this Colony has felt the need of some official, connecting link with the trade of the Empire. This want has now been met by the appointment of a Trade Commissioner in the person of Mr. G. C. Pelham. We welcome his presence here, and his activity has already been appreciated on several occasions. (Government Report Chap. 1, page 3.)

Economic Commission

Owing to the prevailing depression, Your Excellency has seen fit to appoint an Economic Commission to enquire into the cause of the depression and make recommendations as to the future. We have every confidence in this Commission. It is now sitting, and we eagerly await the report.

3½% Loan

We congratulate both Your Excellency, and the Honourable Colonial Treasurer, on the success of the New Public Works 3½% \$25,000,000 Loan, of which \$14,000,000 was floated in July last. It shows the confidence of the public in this Government, and the fact that there is plenty of money available at a low rate of interest when sound security is offered.

Debt Issue

The recent offer of Debentures by one of our leading Land Companies is a step in the right direction, and should have the effect of getting more money into circulation, and the finding of a useful outlet for some of our idle capital. It is also a clear indication that this important concern has every confidence in the future prosperity of this Colony.

Retiring Government Servants We learn with deep regret of the impending retirement of the Honourable Mr. E. D. Wolfe, C.M.G., who has for so many years honourably served the Colony, in various capacities, and latterly that of Inspector-General of Police, and in charge of the Fire Brigade. He has performed his duties with meticulous care and the greatest enthusiasm. His office is one that brings him in direct contact with the public; in fact, he is often the intermediary between the public and the Government. We have no hesitation in stating that he has performed his duties to our entire satisfaction, and we shall part with him with great regret.

Mr. H. K. Holmes, C.B.E., is also shortly leaving us. He comes of an old Hong Kong family, whose connections are bound up with the history of this Colony. He is per-sonally well known to many of the public, and his departure is a loss to the Colony.

as some other Government servants, but there is no one in this Colony who has such an intimate knowledge of our laws, or whose advice is not only taken but followed on innumerable occasions. No one is more ready than Mr. Holmes to place his profound knowledge at the service of all who seek it, and we are not exaggerating when we state that when Mr. Holmes goes he cannot be replaced. If Your Excellency were able to induce Mr. Holmes to stay on in harness a few more years, a real service would be rendered to the Colony.

Ordinances & Regulations

The last revision of our Ordinances was in 1923, since when a mass of legislation both new, or by way of amendment, has been passed. For the assistance and guidance of all who are connected with, or have occasion to refer to, the Laws of this Colony, a new revision should now be taken in hand.

Another matter of a similar nature, which is almost of as great importance, is some codification of the Regulations at present in force, passed in pursuance of Ordinances.

Statistics

Our Statistical Department seems to be doing good work, and there appears to be an excellent demand for our monthly and annual returns. It would be happier if those returns showed a more prosperous state of affairs in the Colony than they do. (Report Appendix E, page 13.) The Superintendent of Imports & Exports has been very active in his prosecutions recently, and whilst we appreciate the necessity for reliable statistics, we hope he will exercise some discretion in favour of those who are less neglectful than others.

Opium

The falling off in the sales of opium is, as a matter of revenue, unfortunate, but not to be deplored if it were not for the fact that the unfortunate policy of high-priced opium inevitably increases smuggling, which, in fact, it has. It is not that less opium is smoked, but that smuggling is greatly on the increase. A further point of substance is that if the Government want to sell opium they must supply the consumer with what is wanted, and not a Singapore preparation which the consumer refuses to buy. (Report Appendix E, page 4.)

Bribes

In the Report of the Superintendent of Imports & Exports for the year 1933, (Appendix E, Sub-Appendix III, page 81) there appears an item "(2) Fees paid to Chinese Police or Revenue Officers every week, individual payments from 30 cents up to \$3". The fact that such an item appears as an ordinary entry in a trader's books, is a matter for the greatest regret, and points to well-established and recognised corrupt practices. We, Unofficial Members, hear rumours of such practices existing; and we are of the opinion that this entry, appearing as it does in a Government Official Report, demands from Government the most careful investigation and relentless prosecution, if such a state of affairs exists.

Water

During the past year, the Colony has again been restricted in its water supply, although we have been fortunate in not experiencing the conditions of drought appertaining in some other parts of the world.

We note with pleasure, that substantial progress has been made with the Shing Mun Dam, and we shall be glad to know when the Colony may expect to receive water from that source of supply.

The Tylam Tuk Catch-water, which includes the Dragon Back Catchment area scheme, will substantially augment the water supply of the Island, and we are glad to see that this much delayed scheme will be completed in 1935. The 12" pipe line across the harbour was always understood to be a forerunner of another, and brings him in direct contact with the public. We are glad to note that the second pipe, being an 18" intermediary between the pipe, will be ready for use next April.

Money spent on water is money well spent, but our water system must be financed on such a basis that it is self-supporting. The reduction in the excess water supply, of 15 per cent, which Your Excellency has found it possible to bring into force, is a happy history of this Colony. He is personally well known to many of the public, and his departure is a loss to the Colony.

the poorer-classes in our midst.

Public Works Extraordinary

The Notes on Estimates of the Honourable Director of Public Works, are always of great interest to Unofficial Members; they are a barometer of the Colony's progress, and an indicator of its vitality. For some years past, it has been apparent that a very extensive policy of replacement had become inevitable; many of the public institutions for which Government is responsible, had become hopelessly out of date.

We congratulate Your Excellency on the determination with which you have faced these imperative needs, and we hope that progress with the works now in hand, will be pressed on with unflinching vigour.

In connection with non-recurring works of this nature, we cannot stress too strongly on Government the desirability of creating temporary posts, without liability for pension, or necessity to contribute to the Widows and Orphans Pension Fund.

We notice that there are to be two new markets in the Island, and two at Kowloon.

We believe that an increase in the number of markets will have the effect of keeping down the cost of living, and this was the considered opinion of a High Court of Living Committee appointed some years ago.

It is a matter for great regret that the Wanchai market has had to be postponed for the time being, but should the sterling value of our dollar remain at a figure not less favourable than its present value, we would ask Your Excellency to bring this matter before Unofficial Members for further consideration during the coming year.

Public Works Progress

The site formation of the new Government Civil Hospital, and the site for the new Central British School at Kowloon has been started in earnest, with the result that the coming year should witness real progress in respect of these essential public works.

The Upper Levels Police Station, and the Magistracy at Yaumati, are very necessary requirements. The Government House and City Development Scheme, must be regarded as a separate entity, as it has been segregated from the General Government Accounts. It is, we understand, anticipated that the Scheme, when completed, will pay for itself.

The Scheme was based on the sale of the City Hall, and now that it has been disposed of, the way is made clear for the construction of the new Government buildings, and the new Government House. An Assembly Hall and Theatre is badly needed, and as the sale of the old City Hall has made possible this ambitious scheme, something on the lines of the old City Hall is called for, as a measure of compensation to the public for what it has lost. The new City Hall should not only accommodate theatrical performances, but should be of sufficient accommodation to be a venue for Government and Public Receptions.

We are glad that Government have seen fit to grant some relief to the burden of building covenants for one year. This concession will assist, in an indirect method, our economic problem, and bring relief to a valuable section of our community, but will not interfere with genuine building.

Viewing the position as a whole, we think the Honourable Director of Public Works must be well pleased with the programme he has before him, even though the Works Extraordinary of \$3,591,950 in 1934 to \$2,959,450 in 1935. Many of his predecessors would be jealous of his enviable position. Before leaving the subject of public works, we desire to state that we approve of the principle of giving out such works as the Central British School to private firms of architects, and we think that the practice might be further developed in suitable cases.

Playing Grounds

We have watched with interest, the opening of the public playground at Wanchai this year, and we hope that Government, when developing new areas for building purposes, will, as far as possible, make similar provision wherever feasible. The need for more playing grounds in the Colony should be a constant reminder to the Government.

necessary, and we think that Government should investigate the possibilities of the south side of the Island, particularly the area between Deep Water Bay and Aberdeen, not forgetting, in connection therewith, necessary and economic forms of transport.

Bathing Facilities

A matter which will ere long have to come up for consideration is the bathing facilities at North Point. Daily in the summer months, many thousands avail themselves of this very healthy form of recreation.

The permits for the erection of the Pavilions are and always have been, temporary only, and within the next few years, alternative accommodation will have to be found, as the commercial development of that part of the Colony cannot be impeded.

The construction of a motor road, from the Gap above Deep Water Bay, down to the area formerly occupied by the Brick Works, but now belonging to Government, thereby opening up the whole of Deep Water Bay for bathing purposes, and the area in question for recreation grounds, might possibly make some provision to meet the situation.

Whether it is possible to continue the road and tram rails, through Shaikwan, along the water level to Saiwan Bay, we do not know, but the matter might receive consideration.

Vehicular Ferry

The vehicular ferry may have the Colony a substantial asset, and may be criticised on this account, but there is no gainsaying the fact that it has linked up the Island with the mainland in a manner no other practical means could have effected. Its popularity is, like the traffic carried, growing day by day, and is even now a valuable asset.

100 Feet Road

Another handy annual is the 100 feet road at North Point. Considerable work has been carried out this year, and we can only express the hope that substantial efforts will be made to complete the work without delay.

Police Force

We notice a change of emoluments on page 47 of the Estimates. The post of Inspector-General of Police carries with it apparently, a salary from \$1,500 to \$1,600 annually, whilst the Cadet Officer Class 1, a salary from \$1,500 to \$1,600. It is suggested that a life-trained police officer is less valuable than a Cadet Officer Class 1 for the purpose of filling the position of Inspector-General of Police. This matter will form one of the subjects which the Honourable Mr. Bell will deal with.

New No. 1 Police Launch

We see in the Estimates an item of \$250,000 for a new No. 1 Police launch, which obviously will be useful for anti-piracy purposes. We are of the opinion that our police should, as suggested, have two such launches in operation.

Piracy

We note with regret three cases of piracy during the year 1933. In the case of the s.s. "Prominent" we find that the No. 4 Police Launch was aware that the ship was in the hands of pirates, and that she was within gunshot of the ship; nevertheless, the pirates got on shore in Mirs Bay about midnight with property of the officers and passengers. It would seem that some explanation is called for, and we hope, with the completion of the new No. 1 Police launch, such a state of circumstances will not occur again. (Report Appendix K, pages 6 & 7.)

Goals

The Prison Report for 1933 cannot be overlooked. When we get a situation where condemned criminals have to be released before their terms have expired, the position has become more serious, and it is therefore most important that our new goal should be completed with all possible speed.

We also notice that the Female Goal at Lai Chi Kok is overcrowded, and that the workshops accommodation is quite inadequate. Mr. Franks would appear to have a difficult position to fill. (Report Appendix L, pages 2 & 3.)

Coynage

In a Colony situated as Hong Kong is, the falsification of our coynage is a matter of very great concern. It is surprising the amount of false local subsidiary coynage there is in circulation, and the Government should be vigilant in the matter. It is a matter that can only be dealt with by the Government, and it is not to be passed over lightly. It is the duty of the Government to create new coynage.

to be hoped that the Police and our Magistrates will use their utmost diligence in dealing with this all important matter. (Report Appendix K, page 2.)

Mui Tsai

The creation of a new post, the Inspector of Mui Tsai, has our whole-hearted support.

As regards the Mui Tsai problem generally, we are satisfied that the policy of the Home Government is being loyally and firmly carried out. The number of Mui Tsai in the Colony is yearly decreasing, and in the meantime the work of our Inspectors is being honestly and impartially performed. (Report Appendix C, page 1.)

We, Unofficial Members desire to protest in reference to the manner in which the bona fides of the settled policy of this Colony in dealing with Mui Tsais is from time to time being called in question by ill-informed people in England.

Factories

It is interesting to note that our legislation in respect of Factories and Workshops is resulting in considerable improvement in our general factory conditions, and that the employment of children under 16 has practically ceased in large factories. (Report Appendix C, pages 8 & 9.)

Juvenile Offenders

Last year we saw the coming into force of the Juvenile Offenders Ordinance. It marks another milestone in our judicial progress. The Remand Home appears to be working well, and it is to be hoped that the Remand Home for Girls, at No. 2 Embankment Road, Kowloon, which Government is financing, and is to be worked through the good offices of the Salvation Army, will be a success. (Report Appendix H, page 2.) (Finance Message No. 11.)

Street Boys' Club

Before leaving matters relating to the Police, we must congratulate the Honourable the Inspector-General of Police, and all those connected with it, on the excellent work which is being done in the Street Boys' Club. (Report Appendix K, page 30.)

Kowloon Railway and Roads

Of the various reports issued by Government Departments for the past year, one of the happiest would appear to be that of our Railway. The figures are most encouraging, and we learn that the possibilities have by no means reached saturation point. (Report Appendix S, pages 1 & 2) The Honourable Colonial Secretary, we note, looks forward to a period of prosperity.

We are glad to learn that an Agreement as to the allocation of railway profits has recently been come to with the Canton Authorities, and that the relations between the two systems are most harmonious. We regard this position as indicative of one of the many circumstances where Canton and Hong Kong can work together for their mutual benefit.

We welcome the new Manager of the Railway, and we already notice signs of his activity in the administration.

The Provincial Government of Kwangtung has for some years been pursuing an active road programme, and we are of opinion that steps should be taken to extend our road system to Shum Chun, so as to join up with the projected Shum Chun-Canton Road (now in the course of construction), thereby in due course connecting the Colony with the Kwangtung road system radiating from Canton, in addition to which, we should make arrangements for the building of a road from the British border, for a distance of about 27 miles, in order to link up with the road running from Chen Mok Tau to Foochow via Wei-chow, Swatow and Amoy, portions of which are already being used for traffic.

Here also is an instance where Canton and Hong Kong can work together for their mutual benefit.

School Children's Tickets

On page 72 of the Estimates, Item 28, footnote 12, provision is made for compensation to the Railway for school children's tickets. We shall be glad to know to what children these tickets are granted, and what qualifies them for such facilities.

Assistant Shipping Master and Gunpowder Depot

We note that a new post of Assistant Shipping Master is being created, and we hope it will be the forerunner of our long desired new post of Assistant Marine Surveyor. It is a matter that can only be dealt with by the Government, and it is not to be passed over lightly. It is the duty of the Government to create new coynage.

We hear from time to time, that this Department is too exacting, and ships are avoiding this Port which would otherwise call here.

The defalcations at the Government Gunpowder Depot at Green Island appear to us to show a complete want of supervision, and we hope the new arrangement will prove satisfactory.

Dredging

The dredging of our harbour is a hardy annual, and the Honourable Mr. C. G. Mackie will again deal with this matter, but whilst on this subject, we would draw Government's attention to the very serious silting up of the typhoon shelter at Causeway Bay.

Aerial Mail and Air Services

As regards the aerial Mail Service to and from this Colony, we regard this question as of great importance, and whilst we feel certain that progress must have been made, we are almost entirely without knowledge as to the present position.

Any information which Your Excellency is able to impart to us, will be gratefully received.

We have noted in Appendix VI of the Estimates that \$520,297.69 is to be spent on a new hanger and seaplane alipway. It appears to us desirable that the Commercial Aviation should be separated from the Royal Air Force, which we presume is the intention.

We cannot leave this matter without stating that we have been led to believe that the surfacing of the Kai Tak Aerodrome is by no means satisfactory. We also hope that very careful consideration will be given to the location of prospective buildings on and in the vicinity of the Aerodrome.

On page 34 of the Estimates, Item 7, and footnote 4, we find reference to a roller purchased in 1934. We shall be glad to know whether it is expected that this roller will make the Aerodrome fit for landing, and taking off, without danger.

Medical and Health Services

The Government has appointed a Committee to consider a scheme prepared by the Honourable Director of Medical and Sanitary Services for the purpose of dealing with certain aspects of our Municipal affairs. We await with interest the report of this Committee, and we hope the time may not be far distant when we shall have an opportunity of discussing both the scheme and the report.

We know that Government has under consideration a new Building Ordinance, and the general improvement of our health services, and we await with interest the introduction of these various legislative measures.

The several additional appointments to the Medical Department would seem indicative of the activity of the Honourable Director of Medical and Sanitary Services before the Estimates Committee, and we have noted with interest the increased work being performed in the New Territories. We are satisfied that the Lady Ho Tung centre, at Fanling, cannot possibly be successful where it is situated, without a motor bus attached to it, and we see this is provided for on page 55 of the Estimates, Item 25.

Whilst dealing with the welfare work in the Colony, words of thanks should be expressed to the many charitable organisations who perform such splendid service, voluntarily, and without expectation of reward.

Opium Addicts

On page 55 of the Estimates, Item 22, and footnote 6, we find special provision for treatment of opium addicts. We shall be glad to know where they are treated, and how many have availed themselves of the facilities in the past year.

Superintendent of Mails

We should like details of the personal allowance of \$50 per annum to the Superintendent of Mails, and the reasons therefor.

Trade School

We are agreed that the Trade School should be proceeded with, and we should like to record our appreciation of the very generous spirit shown by the Building Contractors' Association in constructing the building at cost price. We are sure that an institution of this nature will be of considerable benefit to the Colony.

Hire of Swimming Bath

On page 72 of the Estimates, footnote 5, we find reference to the hire of a swimming bath. We (Continued on Page 11)

UNOFFICIAL MEMBERS LAUD COLONY'S "ORTHODOX" BUDGET

(Continued from Page 10.)

ad to know which swim-
is referred to, for whom
and details of the pay-

Volunteers and Volunteer Air Force

noted with interest the
of the Naval Volunteers,
Flying Section of the
Volunteer Forces, both
find are well organiza-
thustially supported.
able Mr. C. G. Mackie
with the flying subsidy.

Land Sales

noted with regret the
ing off in land sales. The
documents registered
amps, given in the Land
port for 1933, are causes
thought. (Report Ap-
pendix J, page 20.) For 1932,
the was \$1,635,235.65 for
\$1,897.09, for 1931 \$3,177-
1932 \$1,370,658.40. It
approved estimate is
\$1,200,000, and for 1933
is \$600,000. This is
having regard to the un-
d boom that has exist-
ed the past few years, due
speculative finance, and
Land booms followed
are not new conditions
only, but we have, from
me, drawn Government's
to the fact that treating
of land sales as cur-
is not desirable, and
itably crude difficulty.
many empty houses and
the Colony to-day: this
ned in the past, and will
n.

the Honourable Colonial

is not too optimistic as
allocation of his available
in the near future.
al Auditor's Report.
A, paragraphs 23 to 26,
ars to be some difficulty
riment accounting, which
lucidation. We shall be
ow what this difficulty is
ner the procedure sug-
been adopted. There
s from paragraphs 57 to
ome difference of opinion
Government Store. And
we should like details

itary Contribution

itary Garrison of this
paid for out of the Mil-
tribution made to the
ernment. In fact, if the
e Garrison is less than
bution, the Colony is en-
refund.

ital cuts in the pay of the
have been made by the
ernment, and it is sub-
at a reduction equal to
t of the cuts should at-
ade in the Military Con-
of this Colony. We doubt
ever intended that the
Contribution should be
form of Home Retrench-

glad to note that the

growing now to \$75,410 on
exchange transactions,
r twelve years, been re-
m the Military Contribu-
have been passed to this
account. We congratulate
Excellency on the satis-
mination of this long
g question.

resting to note that the
penditure on Defence,
Colony makes, when
with our total expendi-
16.36%, whilst in the
alay States it is 2.8%
attlements 13.3%, Ceylon
4.46% and Nigeria
See "An Economic Survey
ish Empire 1932" issued
lonial Office). Our con-
is out of all proportion,
d be reduced.

Kowloon

ech on the Estimates
complete without some
ference to the Peninsula
s, as it is in that part of
y some of our most im-
dustries are situated.
ourable Mr. J. P. Braga
in detail with both Kow-
the New Territories.

s has been made with
on Hospital, a start has
with the much needed
al British School, and a
the new Magistracy is
formed. We should
as on Government's
of finishing the new
lish School as early as
now, Government's in-
conditions improve.

King George V Jubilee

The coming year will be an im-
portant one throughout the British
Empire. His Majesty the King's
subjects will be celebrating the
25th Anniversary of His Majesty's
Accession to the Throne. We know
that this Colony, whose loyalty to
the Throne is, and always has been,
second to none in the Empire, will
desire to participate on such an
auspicious occasion. It is our
united wish, and the desire of this
Colony as a whole, that it should
be fittingly celebrated, in accord-
ance with His Majesty's wishes.

Centenary of the Colony

Another event of great impor-
tance to us is the fast approaching
centenary of this Colony. There are
only eight years to pass, and we
should already be thinking of how
we propose to perpetuate, for all
time, this important occasion in
our history.

HON. MR. MACKIE'S SPEECH

(Continued from Page 1.)

the harbour and the carrying out
of harbour improvements gener-
ally, on which I feel I must touch,
that is regarding the cost of any
such work.

It may be said that any increas-
ed harbour facilities primarily be-
nefit shipping (which already con-
tributes largely to the Revenue of
the Colony), and the carriage of
goods, but they ultimately benefit
the whole community, and it is only
reasonable that the cost should be
spread over the community rather
than charged to a section thereof.

I consider therefore that any new
works of this nature should be car-
ried out entirely at the expense of
Government, with which view, Sir,
I hope you concur.

Kowloon Wharf Dredging

If this principle is recognized
and adopted you may perhaps care
to reconsider the Government's de-
cision to charge the Hong Kong and
Kowloon Wharf and Godown Com-
pany, Limited with half the cost of
dredging the fairway to the new
No. 5 Wharf.

It is admitted that the Wharf Co.
built the wharf with the knowledge
that the Government would give no
guarantee that the approaches
thereto would be dredged to a depth
of 34 feet, but, at the same time,
they acted on the advice of their
technical advisers, in order to de-
velop their property to the best ad-
vantage, and to best meet the re-
quirements of the port. Under the
circumstances they feel that, as a
public utility Company, they have a
definite grievance in being called
upon to meet what they consider a
public charge.

As shipping still continues to
suffer from the effects of bad
trade, the Chamber of Commerce
has petitioned the Government for
a measure of relief in the matter
of Sunday Permit fees. It is diffi-
cult to understand why shipping
should be penalized for working
on Sunday, whilst any other busi-
ness or trade can be carried on
without restriction. I trust the
Chamber's request will be sympa-
thetically considered by the
Government.

Outlet For Goods

The Honourable Colonial Secre-
tary referred to the difficulties
that our Manufacturers experience
in their efforts to secure outlets
for their products, owing to the
high protective tariffs which are
being introduced by most Coun-
tries in the World.

Provided we get the co-opera-
tion and support of our Home
Government and the British Em-
pire as a whole, those markets
alone should afford local indus-
tries enough work to enable them
to carry on until world trade
again revives, when I hope we shall
be able to secure a share of other
business in competition with man-
ufacturers elsewhere.

Unfortunately with continued
rumours of the possibility of the
imposition of quotas by the United
Kingdom against Hong Kong
manufactured goods, a feeling of
uncertainty has been introduced
which is seriously hampering the
trade of the port, and strangling
certain industries.

I would like to express, on be-
half of the Chamber of Commerce,
our thanks for the support of the
local Government in our effort to
obtain preferential treatment for

thrill, and a feeling of pride, in
what has been accomplished by
the real and hearty co-operation of
those, who, over a period of ninety
odd years, have built up this
great commercial centre.

An authentic history of the
Colony's growth appears conspicu-
ous by its absence.

Conclusion

In conclusion, we desire to state
that we, and the Colony, are most
appreciative of the careful and de-
voted attention Your Excellency
has, and is giving, to the affairs of
our Colony.

Under your able guidance, and
control, all classes of the com-
munity are receiving just and
equitable treatment, and the
necessities of the Colony are re-
ceiving every attention. It is our
united wish that both your and
Lady Peel's health will be well pre-
served, and that during the re-
maining period of your govern-
ment, as well as during your re-
turn to the popularity of Hong Kong as

our local industries in the Em-
pire markets.

South China Trade

The natural market for the pro-
ducts of our local factories is un-
doubtedly Southern China, and, if
the Canton Government could be
persuaded to come to a neighbour-
ly arrangement with the Colony
whereby local products could
be introduced, on mutual-
ly satisfactory terms, in-
to South China, benefits to
both parties would unquestionably
result.

This is a matter, however, which
will be fully considered by the
Economic Commission, and I trust
that, as the result of their delib-
erations, closer co-operation will
be established between Hong Kong
and Canton.

Air Service

I am quite in agreement with the
decision of the Government to dis-
continue the subsidy to the Flying
Club and to devote the whole of the
annual subsidy of \$30,000 to the
training of Volunteers in flying and
the maintenance of the flying effi-
ciency of Volunteers already trained.
The Flying Club, as at pre-
sent constituted, is of little or no
practical value to the Colony.

Whilst on the subject of aviation
perhaps some reference might, with
advantage, be made to the poor
facilities offering to the youth of
Hong Kong and South China for in-
struction in flying. The training
school has, I understand, three up-
to-date planes for instructional
purposes, but, from what I hear and
from personal observation, there is
very seldom more than one machine
in commission at a time.

On occasion, I am told, no ma-
chine has been available, but I
speak subject to correction. It ap-
pears to me such a service is quite
inadequate, and a very poor adver-
tisement from the British Manu-
facturers point of view. I know
that many difficulties are involved in
keeping machines in the air, but
here is a ship of vast potential value
being spoiled for the want of a
harbour of tar.

If Great Britain is to participate
and take her fair share in the de-
velopment of commercial aviation
in the Far East it is essential that
Hong Kong be linked up with the
great air routes of the world at the
earliest possible moment.

For this reason I am sorry to
note that the Government has not
considered it necessary to make any
provision in this year's estimates in
respect of the subsidy to commer-
cial Aviation. With Hong Kong es-
tablished as a great commercial
Air base the prosperity of the port
would be greatly enhanced, and I
hope that no effort will be spared
to bring this about.

Tourist Trade

Another very important matter
which I have in mind is the tourist
trade of Hong Kong, and I would
invite the earnest attention of the
Government to this.

Nearly every country in the world
with any attractions at all is active-
ly engaged in drawing the atten-
tion of the holiday makers and
others to its excellence as a plea-
sure resort. Now there is no bet-
ter natural winter resort than Hong
Kong. From November to Febru-
ary it is an extremely pleasant
place, and we might almost extend
that season and make it October to
March.

Hong Kong's natural attractions
are considerable, and could well af-
ford to be advertised, but, beyond
a few scanty pamphlets of very
ordinary interest, I have seen nothing
really displaying the attrac-
tions of Hong Kong in arresting
terms. This alone might be con-
sidered, and a greater tourist or
holiday actively would call for the
creation of greater artificial amuse-
ments.

Mrs. Grundy in Hong Kong
In this respect I have heard the
accusation that Hong Kong has
"grandmotherly regulations" which
damp the exuberance of spirit com-
mitant with holiday making. Un-
less a rather heavy fee is paid, no
ordinary and innocuous place of
amusement can keep open its doors
after midnight, and this alone may
be held to cramp private enterprise
in providing additional innocuous
amusements for the delectation of
visitors.

With a campaign of literature
describing the attractions of Hong
Kong, and an abolition of irksome
restrictions on any outlet for popu-
lar but innocent amusement, I feel
that private enterprise would be
quite ready to do its bit in increas-
ing the popularity of Hong Kong as

There are many people who could
well afford to pay a visit to Hong
Kong, if only they realised that it
was a thing to do, and that they
would have what is commonly cal-
led by holiday makers, "a good
time." The expansion of aviation
which greatly lessens distance in
terms of time must be borne in
mind.

It has been said that any relaxa-
tion of our present regulations
would be a moral disadvantage but
this seems doubtful when one ex-
amines conditions in other resorts.
For a small Colony we seem to have
a fairly large police force but I see
no reason to anticipate that its
activities would be greatly in-
creased, certainly not commensur-
ate with the benefits which the Co-
lony might well obtain.

DR. R. H. KOTEWALL'S SPEECH

(Continued from Page 1.)

and the prevention of disease;
secondly, that encouragement of a
more directly financial kind should
be offered by the provision of land
at favourable term for agriculture
and stock-rearing; and, thirdly,
that every facility should be given
for marketing the agricultural pro-
ducts.

While on the subject of Indus-
tries, I desire to endorse the view
expressed by the Hon. Mr. Gordon
Mackie in regard to the manufac-
turing industries of the Colony,
which are of the greatest impor-
tance for its future. The Govern-
ment has already done much to sup-
port the efforts of our manufac-
turers to establish themselves in
Empire markets, and will no doubt
do all in its power to assist them
in maintaining and extending these
outlets for their products.

Colony-Kwangtung Trade

The Hon. Mr. Mackie has ex-
pressed the hope that the Canton
Government might be persuaded to
come to a friendly arrangement
with us whereby local products
could be introduced on mutually
satisfactory terms into the Kwang-
tung Province, for the benefit of
both places. I echo this hope. The
interests of Kwangtung and Hong
Kong are the same. As neither can
prosper at the expense of the
other, so also in the advantage of
the advantage of the other. The
present tariff position as between
Hong Kong and China is one which
clearly injures both parties; and it
is bound, sooner or later, to be
realised that South China stands
to gain, not by a contraction but by
an expansion of trade. I am con-
fident that Your Excellency will
neglect no opportunity to bring
about an arrangement beneficial to
both parties.

With another view of Mr. Mac-
kie's, I again find myself in agree-
ment. In fact, we both decided to
speak on the subject—though from
slightly different standpoints—
without knowing each other's inten-
tion. I refer to the "tourist trade"
of Hong Kong. Considerable bene-
fit to the Colony's economic pros-
pects would, I feel sure, accrue
were its attractions as a winter
resort better known and better ad-
vertised. It is not personal prej-
udice and prejudice which make
me see Hong Kong as a place of
great natural beauty with an ex-
cellent winter climate. How often
have visitors expressed surprise
and delight when they discovered
a new and, to them, unexpected
winter paradise. An officer of His
Majesty's Navy, who has recently
arrived in Hong Kong, tells me that
in his opinion the beauty of Hong
Kong's natural scenery is unsur-
passed anywhere, and that it is a
pity that this is so little known.
Any measures calculated to add to
the Colony's attractiveness as a
place of resort, should, therefore,
have the sympathetic ear of the
Government.

Summer Amenities

Meantime, the amenities already
available to the people of Hong
Kong, especially in summer, will,
I trust, not be diminished. I refer
particularly to the bathing-pavil-
ions at North Point. I put for-
ward a strong plea for their reten-
tion as long as possible. These
pavilions are a great boon to the
public which uses them by the
thousands every day in summer. It
is not likely at present that indus-
trial development will spread im-
mediately in that direction, and
the retention of the pavilions
should therefore present no great
difficulty to the Government and no
disadvantage to the Colony, for

new sites should be sought, with
well afford to pay a visit to Hong
Kong, if only they realised that it
was a thing to do, and that they
would have what is commonly cal-
led by holiday makers, "a good
time." The expansion of aviation
which greatly lessens distance in
terms of time must be borne in
mind.

Now, I come to the policy of the
Government in regard to the pre-
sented economic situation, as I have
deduced it from the Budget. There
is no doubt that the Budget is a
sincere and praiseworthy endeav-
our to adjust the needs of admin-
istration to prevailing conditions.
The Government has been criticised
from various, and sometimes
even opposing, standpoints. One
such criticism is that the Govern-
ment has shown over-caution in
not embarking upon new public
works. I, too, think that the Govern-
ment has erred on the side of cau-
tion—though for another reason.
Your Excellency's decision not to
impose fresh taxation but to meet a
rather considerable deficit out of
the surplus balances is indicative
of your solicitude not to take any
action which might aggravate our
present difficulties. But I trust
I may be pardoned for expressing
the doubt whether the mere avoid-
ance of new taxation goes far
enough in these admittedly bad
times. My humble view is that
what is required is some construc-
tive and courageous action design-
ed to restore confidence and, with
it, at least some of our former
prosperity. It seems to me that
this is not a time for excessive ad-
herence to extreme financial ortho-
doxy, and that the Government
should hold out to the people a
new hope by making possible a
more confident atmosphere in
trade, in industry and in commer-
cial enterprise, by boldly reducing
taxation. Merely to refrain from
increasing taxation is unalarming
and, in effect, negative. It is like
revealing to the patient the serious-
ness of his disorder, but holding
out to him no hope of positive aid
in his recovery.

Depressed Trade

The depressed condition of the
Colony's trade and industry is our
chief and urgent concern. The
Trade Commission is engaged in
what we hope will be a fruitful in-
quiry into causes and remedies. Its
existence, however, does not ab-
solve us from the duty of taking
some immediate action, where such
action can be shown to be helpful
or palliative. When palliatives
seem possible, when measures sug-
gest themselves which, though they
may not constitute a permanent
cure, would allay the violence of
the malady, then, I say, these mea-
sures deserve the immediate and
sympathetic consideration of the
Government.

During the year I have submit-
ted for the consideration of the
Government several suggestions de-
signed to help in the attainment of
this object. In a memorandum
dated the 7th March, 1934, I plead-
ed strongly for a substantial re-
duction in the charges for excess
water consumption. The action of
the Government in granting a re-
bate of 15 per cent—though it is
by no means an adequate allow-
ance—is, in some measure, a con-
tribution towards the restoration
of public confidence, and as such
is to be welcomed.

In another memorandum dated
the 12th May, 1934, as a result of
a more comprehensive inquiry con-
ducted by some leading Chinese
merchants into the possibilities of
ameliorative measures, I submitted
three further proposals. These
proposals were:—

(1) That the Government should,
as far as possible, grant ex-
tension of time for the fulfil-
ment of building covenants;
(2) That, in the case of Chinese
tenement houses, assessment
should be made for each floor
instead of for the whole house;
and
(3) That, as a temporary measure,
the Assessment Tax other-
wise known as Rates, be re-
duced from 17 to 13 per cent.

In respect of the first of these
three proposals—extension of
Building Covenants—it is a mat-
ter for gratification that the
Government has adopted the gener-
ous attitude of granting free ex-
tensions, with subsequent exten-
sions at reduced rates, in cases of
genuine hardship.

Confidence in Commission

It is my understanding that the
other two proposals have been re-
ferred to the Trade Commission for
examination. I have the greatest
confidence in the Commission,
whose personnel is such as to en-
courage hopes that its labours will
be productive. But while the
measures advocated by me were in-
tended, as I specifically stated in

be put in operation at once, the
task of the Commission is much
more far-reaching and must there-
fore take time to complete. My
concern was to enquire into what
could be done to alleviate the situ-
ation in the meanwhile, and not to
explore the whole question of our
trade depression. The proposals
which were put forward in the
memorandum made no claims
to be ultimate solutions; their
value lies rather in the claim,
which may properly be made for
them, that they would tend to check
the downward movement of busi-
ness generally, so that the condi-
tions which have been daily becom-
ing worse may not finally deterio-
rate to a stage at which recovery,
even when the opportunity arises,
will be most seriously retarded. In
short, the measures which I have
suggested are measures which, if
they are to have any efficacy at
all, should be adopted at the ear-
liest possible moment.

Now, in regard to my second
proposal—a change in the method
of assessment—the system which is
at present applied to Chinese-style
tenement-houses is illogical and
inequitable, as I shall show. This
matter was dealt with by my hon-
ourable friend Mr. T. N. Chau said
by myself at the meeting of this
Council held on the 12th October,
1933 (Hong Kong Hansard 1933,
pages 119 & 125). It may be use-
ful to repeat here some of the rea-
sonings adduced by the Hon. Mr.
T. N. Chau in favour of the change:
The present system is economi-
cally unsound, for it has the tendency
of compelling landlords to close
the whole house when there are
two or more floors vacant, in order
to enable them to obtain a refund
of Rates. This may have the effect
of spreading the population, but in
these days of extreme economic de-
pression, the sight of entirely empty
houses dotting all over the Town,
does not conduce to a restoration
of confidence we essential to re-
covery. Further, the revenue may
not suffer substantially by the
change, since many of the houses
now entirely vacant will be at least
partially occupied, and rates will
be payable in respect of such par-
tial occupation.

More Collection Work

The Hon. Colonial Treasurer,
Mr. M. J. Breen, in objecting to
the proposals at the time, said that
to assess floors separately as pro-
posed by us would trouble the work
of the revenue collection branch of
the Treasury, and more than treble
the work of the Assessor's Office,
as the extra supervision would be
increased disproportionately (Han-
sard 1933, page 130). Mr. Breen
went on to say (page 131 of Hong
Kong Hansard 1933) that to assess
each floor separately, and conse-
quently to refund as vacancies oc-
cur, would merely encourage land-
lords to remove the occupants of
a partially occupied floor and crowd
the remaining ones.

I do not think that, to change the
system, would necessitate the heavy
augmentation to staff feared by
the Treasury; but even if it would,
I submit that it should not stand
in the way of the change. It is
important to bear in mind that the
system I advocate has already been
applied in the case of what are
called "European-style houses."

Why should there be this incon-
sistency as between European-style
and Chinese-style houses? If it be
no more than justice in the case of
the former that each floor should
be assessed separately, it follows
that the denial of this concession
to the latter must mean injustice,
and cannot be defended on any
valid principle.

Depression Factor

Moreover, the present method of
assessment of Chinese-style houses
must, in its results, be an added
factor in the present depression.
The effects it may produce can be
simply illustrated. Take a three-
storey Chinese house. Each floor
may be let for a monthly rent of
\$50. The owner may very com-
monly occupy one floor himself, and
be dependent for his livelihood on
the rents received from the re-
maining two floors, subject, of
course, to payment out of such
rents for Crown rent, Rates, in-
surance and repairs. If one of the
floors is vacant, he receives in rent
only \$50 a month, but has to pay
17 per cent on the combined rental
of the whole tenement, namely,
\$150. Add to this charge the other
disbursements mentioned, and it is
clear that his income may be re-
duced to a starvation point. I
know of a case in which two floors

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OSAKA SHOKEN KAISHA,

Telephone 28061

"ORTHODOX" BUDGET LAUDED

(Continued from Page 11).

view. In the special conditions of Hong Kong, with a large migratory population, a comparison of tax-burdens per head, is no guide to policy. A maintenance of tax-burdens beyond the amount expended in view of our peculiar conditions, would mean, in Hong Kong's case, a loss of population and an ultimate loss of revenue.

Point Illustrated. To give another illustration. A common type of such three-storey tenement-houses is one in which the ground floor is used as a shop. In this case the rents, when all parts are occupied, may be \$100 for the ground-floor, and \$40 for each of the two upper floors. If, through slackness of trade, a condition too common to-day, the ground floor is unoccupied, the whole-tenement system of assessment is a proportionately heavier burden upon the owner, and correspondingly more disastrous in its results upon livelihood.

I believe, therefore, that the assessment of Chinese tenement-houses by floors, is a measure which would ameliorate the situation by lifting part of the burden now resting upon a large section of the people, and by restoring in some degree the purchasing power on which business activity so largely depends. The concession, in my view, would not increase the risk of overcrowding. There would be no inducement towards overcrowding of floors any more than there is with the present system towards overcrowding of houses. At any rate, the matter can easily be regulated by law.

It is computed that the suggestion, if adopted, would involve a loss in revenue of about \$660,000. This figure has been arrived at in this way: The vacant floors of Chinese tenement houses are estimated to represent roughly 10 per cent. of all the rate-paying buildings in the Colony. According to the report of the Assessor for 1933-34, the total valuation of the Colony is \$38,941,273. Calculated on the above basis of 10 per cent., the decrease in the total valuation is \$3,894,127, and the consequential loss to revenue, being 17 per cent. on the latter figure, is about \$660,000. I shall later on offer suggestions for meeting this additional deficit.

Third Recommendation. In regard to my third and most important recommendation—a reduction in Assessed Taxes by 4 per cent.—I may remind Your Excellency that when this percentage was added in 1930, strong protests were raised by the Chinese community. At a meeting of this Council held on the 20th October, 1930, when the Budget for the ensuing year was under consideration, I stated that the proposed increase had caused great concern among the Chinese, and that representations had been made to the Chinese members of the Legislative Council by public bodies as well as by individuals urging that the rate should remain at 13 per cent. I also said that the opinion had been expressed that in view of the bad times, when cost of living was very high and the volume of trade abnormally low, any increase in the Rates would have an immediate reaction on the prosperity of the Colony (Hong Kong Hansard 1930, page 205). Whether or not the subsequent further fall in trade has been in part accentuated by the increase in the tax, it is, of course, impossible to prove either way. It is at least probable that this heavier tax-burden has added to the effects of the present depression.

But whatever the cause or causes, the economic conditions of the Colony have become decidedly worse since the increase in the Assessed Taxes was made in 1930.

The Hon. Colonial Secretary has spoken of the difficulty, which the Treasury has experienced during the present slump, in the collection of Rates. He further pointed out the increased administrative work entailed, leading to increased staff and, therefore, greater cost of administration. I trust I may say that this difficulty arose not because property-owners do not like to pay promptly as in better times, but because they are not in a position to do so. Increased difficulty in the collection of a tax is evidence that the tax is being levied at a rate which is unduly high, and should therefore be lowered.

Colony Taxation. I have heard it said, time and again, that Hong Kong is lightly taxed in comparison with other places. I do not agree with this

view. In the special conditions of Hong Kong, with a large migratory population, a comparison of tax-burdens per head, is no guide to policy. A maintenance of tax-burdens beyond the amount expended in view of our peculiar conditions, would mean, in Hong Kong's case, a loss of population and an ultimate loss of revenue.

It seems to me that the time has now come, if it is not already overdue, when a strong stimulus to a revival of confidence and prosperity is needed, and that such a stimulus could best be provided by the reduction I now propose.

It may be considered by some that a lowering of the Assessment Tax would benefit only an interested section of the public. I dissent from the view which, no doubt, is based on a wrong conception of what the Assessment Tax means in the public finance of the Colony. This tax is the chief mode of direct taxation for Hong Kong, and must be recognised as such. It provides the main contribution to administrative costs from the income of the community. The incidence is not to be considered as determined by the visible process of its collection. Like the Income Tax in Great Britain, it is the principal medium whereby taxation is adjusted to governmental needs. When considerable increases are required, the normal method is to raise it; when a remission of the burden of taxation is called for in the interests of the community, the lowering of this tax is the natural medium of relief.

Psychological Factors. There may exist in some quarters a doubt that a reduction of the Assessment Tax by 4 per cent. would have material influence on our economic situation, in view of the disparity between this comparatively small percentage and the very large percentage of fall which has taken place in property values. But a mathematical comparison of percentages is here no true criterion. Psychological factors, induced by uncertainty and the absence of ameliorative action, will drive values down far below the level justified by the true economic situation. People simply will not buy at whatever attractive a price—not because the property offered is not worth the price, but because they are so uncertain about the future. A moderate stimulus, removing or allaying this feeling of uncertainty, will do much more to restore value than a mere mathematical computation would lead us to anticipate. No one would argue that the effect of lowering the British Income Tax by sixpence could be reckoned as stimulating trade and industry just to the extent of 2½ per cent. The effect, largely acting through psychological forces, has been far greater, as we all know.

But even the financial effect of a 4 per cent. reduction on the economic life of the community would be very considerable. Taking the total rateable value at \$38,941,000, the reduction would mean that the property-owners' burden is lightened by about \$1,550,000. This figure represents a 6 per cent. yield on a total of \$25,000,000. In other words, there would be a capital appreciation of real estate values in the Colony to the extent of \$25,000,000.

On the same computation, the estimated decrease of \$660,000 in Rates from the change in the method of assessment would mean an appreciation in real estate value of over \$10,000,000.

Thus, if the second and third suggestions made in my second memorandum were adopted, property values in the Colony would at once appreciate by the enormous figure of \$35,000,000, and the repercussion on the economic situation could not but be considerable. Sacrifice of Revenue. On the other hand, the adoption of the two proposals would mean a sacrifice of revenue to the amount of about \$2,200,000. This sum is made up of \$1,550,000 (being 4% of \$38,941,000), and \$650,000 (being estimated loss entailed by the new method of assessment). This is admittedly a considerable sum, and would further greatly widen the gap between estimated revenue and expenditures. Nevertheless, I urge my suggestions on the Government without hesitation and with a full sense of my responsibility, for it is my firm conviction that in their adoption will be found one effective means of improving the present situation.

is found in the property values which have fallen to an enormous extent. A fall in such values is not an effect merely, but is also, a further predisposing cause of depression, owing to the dependence of every line of business upon every other line. Any measure, therefore, which is calculated to check further depression in the property market, if not to stimulate it to new activity, is a measure which will distribute its beneficial effect throughout business as a whole.

The share market is in an unduly depressed condition owing to the normal effect of bad times in which many are compelled to sell their holdings in order to raise money for the purpose of carrying on their business or of reducing or paying off mortgages when forced to do so. This condition is further accentuated by speculative influence. A favourable reaction in the property market would help to remove certain of the factors depressing the share market, particularly in relation to shares of real estate companies. This would further help in restoring confidence in the established industries of the Colony. Experience shows that there is always a correlation of movement between property values and stocks values in this Colony, though the two movements may not synchronise.

"All The Difference." Rent charges from a considerable proportion of the costs of many of our small businesses. A small reduction in this item of his costs may mean all the difference to a small tradesman when he is hesitating whether it is worth while to carry on. Property-owners who at present find it difficult, if not impossible, to make concessions of this kind, would be enabled to do so, with a lighter Assessment Tax burden, and would find it in their interest to pass on part of the relief obtained. The rate of mortality among small business, involving in the mass a serious loss to the Colony, would thus be checked.

With the return of confidence and hope created by Governmental action promising such a substantial measure of relief, with the assurance that Government was not adopting the laissez-faire policy of leaving recovery to find its own way, hoarded money would come out; property would once more change hands; credit would expand as confidence expands; existing business undertakings would be maintained; and so on—all-round improvement may be expected. The structure of the present-day economic system is such that its various parts are interdependent, a favourable movement in any one quarter being generally reflected in similar movements in other quarters, so that the amelioration becomes cumulative.

Now, how is the loss in revenue to be made up, if the two proposals were carried into effect? Happily, this is not a case in which an unbalanced Budget entails an increase in public indebtedness. The increased deficit could, and should, I submit, be met out of the Colony's surplus balances. The surplus of the Colony, it is true, is already being substantially drawn upon to balance the Budget for 1935; but that very fact makes it clear that the Government is not adverse to an encroachment on its reserves to enable it to balance a Budget in difficult times. If, as I have endeavoured to show, the suggested remission is expected to act as a stimulus to the Colony's business and economic outlook, then the policy of drawing on our surplus to meet this particular deficit would be all the more justifiable, since it would be done for the purpose of purging, not a merely negative policy, but a positively remedial course of action.

Reserve Surplus. This further depletion of the Colony's surplus balances would not be so serious as necessarily to deter Government from adopting the course which I have urged. Some years ago it was officially announced that a reserve of about \$10,000,000 was considered advisable by both the Government and the Secretary of State for the Colonies as provision for a "rainy day," so to speak. But even if what I have advocated meant a reduction of the surplus for a time well below this figure, it would still be, in my view, a proper use of the reserve. It is idle to set aside reserves for a "rainy day" and then to define that term in such a way that not even the most

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RAJPUTANA *BHUTAN	17,000 6,000	3rd Nov. 10th Nov.	Marseilles, Havre, London, Hamburg, Rotterdam, Antwerp & Hull.
CHITRAL *BEHAR	15,000 6,100	17th Nov. 24th Nov.	Marseilles & London. Bombay, Marseilles, Havre, London, Hamburg, Rotterdam, Antwerp & Hull.
CARTHAGE *SOUDAN	15,000 7,000	1st Dec. 8th Dec.	Bombay, Marseilles & London. Bombay, Marseilles, Havre, London, Hamburg, Rotterdam, Antwerp & Hull.
RANPURA CORFU *BURDWAN	17,000 15,000 6,000	15th Dec. 29th Dec. 5th Jan.	Bombay, Marseilles & London. B'bay, Marse, Havre, London, Hamburg, Rotterdam, Antwerp and Hull.
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A Drink From A Running Stream

(Continued from Page 9).

You know him by sight, of course; he's dark and he's aquiline still, seen side-face, in spite of his fat. But in those days he was like a brooding eagle. An eagle on a high place watching lambs.

"Well, he took his share of the money, and got me another dozen; but he wouldn't say thank you for what I'd done or talk about what I was going to do. He was moodier than ever, and his mind was far away from my whisky.

"So I went back through the border with my pink-and-blue as soon as Jiggers was able to let me have it.

"I won't say how I got it through, for that's not in the private interest; some other man will be working my scheme now, and I won't give him away. It's sufficient to say that filling all the hollow parts of the frame of a bicycle with whisky won't do at all; they found it out as soon as I tried it with water. 'What's all that?' they asked. That's a Canadian Hydraulic, I said.

"When you have to talk nonsense for any reason, you must talk the kind of nonsense they are accustomed to, and they'll accept it as they accept an advertisement.

"Well, I got my whisky through, and I was wandering about in the woods on my way back, looking at the glory of the fall, and suffering from raging thirst, for I couldn't afford to drink any of the whisky. The sun so late in the year was shining quite warmly through the glittering leaves, adding to the pangs of my thirst, and I was getting near to the point when men drink water. Perhaps I should have done so then and then from a rocky stream in the wood, only that the stream was dry; so I buoyed myself up with the hope that barely a mile across the Canadian border, now only a few yards away, was a dear old soul who was often good for a drink.

I'd worked pretty hard, and it meant a lot of walking; and Jiggers seemed to think it was the way with all great men towards everybody who is of the direct road that they think destiny's beaten for them.

"I sat down on the bank of the stream to rest before going back into Canada. I must have walked fifteen miles before I disposed of the whisky, and another eight after that. I sat down in a heap. The stream was odd dry; even the pools that lie in the hollows of rocks in almost any dry water-course seemed to have all evaporated. But sitting there on the bank the sun still got me through the pink and golden leaves, and, late in the year though it was, I couldn't bear even the slightest aggravation of the raging thirst that had been made all the acuter by carrying whisky that I couldn't afford to touch. Because you see it was raw gold to the Americans. Their Dry Law was quite new, and they were just feeling the sting of it.

"So I climbed down into the watercourse and made myself comfortable against a good smooth boulder under the shade of the bank that was on the side of the sun. And there I sat thinking about the Dry Law, trying to make out whether it was good or not, and wondering if I could utilise it further, so as to earn a steady livelihood. My thoughts took a hopeful turn in this direction, and they and the rest in the shade were so gently soothing that I must have almost fallen asleep, when I suddenly heard a murmur. I may have been quite asleep, but I was on my feet at once. No one who has travelled about the world a bit, as I have done, can mistake that murmur. It's not difficult to recognise, but your most recognisable at once, if you're sitting as I was in the bed of a dried watercourse. It is death to stop and wonder if it is really the sound that you thought it was.

"It was the sound of a torrent coming round the corner, a little way off in the wood. The banks were singularly steep and regular and it was not as easy to get out of the watercourse as it had been to get down, but I did it, and just in-time, and the current went by me like a tiger. No, I wasn't dreaming. The thought occurred to me for the first time in my life that I was drinking from a running stream.

There watching it flashing in the sunlight, and foaming over the rocks. Spellbound, I suppose, the word; but whatever it was I stood motionless. Motionless I remained perhaps for minutes, while that torrent went glistening by. And all of a sudden I realised that I was wasting moments of opportunity that in all my life were unlikely to come again. Very unlikely. And I ran to a place from which I could reach it easily, and got down on my hands and knees and had a drink. And from the moment my lips touched it I could tell that it was pre-war.

"Pre-war water," said Falden. "Whisky," said Jokers. "If you under-rate the abilities of Ludd's Dun you'll be making a great mistake. That was probably his first scheme—the first we know about, anyway—planned by him, worked out by him, and carried through by him in every detail. And, as is perhaps the case with most great men, his earliest conception was is greatest. Nothing daunted him, nothing turned him aside. Instead of asking if it had been done before, its novelty was probably what attracted him most; instead of asking if it could be done at all, he did it. Of the whole scheme he spoke to never a soul. The distiller knew that he wanted an incredible amount of whisky for the States, and compelled by the giant size of the man's personality he relied upon him to get it through, and supplied it. But he never knew how it was to be done. Of course it made his fortune too.

"Others damned the stream inside the Canadian border, but they never knew what they were working for, except treble wages, to be paid in a week.

"Another man scooped the water out of the rock-hollows, for fear of contaminating the whisky, but he never knew what was to come down that watercourse when all the water was safely out of the way. And further down in the wood there were tanks all ready and thousands of casks. One man there must have known, but that man was Porvis, who is Ludd's Dun's secretary to-day, a man that never speaks a word, at any rate not of Ludd's Dun's business.

"And all these things were only financed by the certainty which that tremendous personality enforced upon every mind, that this vast enterprise was bound to prosper. For ready money, the cash I brought him for the first dozen of whisky must have been about all he had. And little he remembers of that to-day.

"And in the end how simple are almost all great enterprises! Merely, ninety per cent. of them, recognising some urgent need among men, and then going and satisfying it. Jiggers stood like Cortez upon the boundary of Sahara.... Well, whoever did first discover the Sahara. He stood there and saw a nation panting for drink. Others had seen that much, but what did Jiggers do? He gave it to them. And that torrent went amongst them and disappeared, as a rivulet in the desert.

"Yes, I was present at the foundation of Ludd's Dun's fortune. And little enough I got out of it.

"Yet, after all, I got the drink of a lifetime.

"Thanks, I will."

THE END

Cinema Notes

(Continued from Page 8).

HERITAGE OF THE DESERT ORIENTAL THEATRE

"Heritage of the Desert," featuring Randolph Scott, Sally Blais and J. Farrell MacDonald, is the current attraction at the Oriental Theatre.

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'ORTHODOX' BUDGET LAUDED

(Continued from Page 12).

disastrous economic depression in our history could be so called. The Colony has had its ups and downs, but never has it passed through a period of such a depression as now. The economic hurricane which has struck us is of unprecedented violence, and we may hope that never again will the Colony suffer such an unhappy deluge. If the present is not the time to make the best use of this surplus, when is the time? I say that now is the time to do so, and to do it boldly.

Exchange Element
I am confident that the Colony's reserves would not, by these two remedial measures, be drawn below the margin of safety, but would rather, through their ameliorative effect on business, and consequently on revenue, be found ultimately to be in the neighbourhood of the Hon. Colonial Treasurer's own estimated figure for the end of 1935.

This view is strengthened by past exchange rate being taken in framing the Estimates. I see the wisdom in the adoption of the rate of 1/4d as the basis for the 1935 Estimates, and feel confident that by the end of that year our position from this cause will be found to be much better than anticipated. In his remarks on the surplus balances of the Colony, the Hon. Colonial Secretary referred to the necessity for maintaining these balances at a high figure owing to heavy commitments not yet completed. At the same time, however, he referred to certain sources of revenue still untapped, from which future replenishment of our balances may be expected. I conclude from this and from the conviction that the suggested measures would result in increases in many existing sources of revenue, that it would be a policy involving no real danger to the Colony's reserves.

In these times of uncertainty and doubts there is greater need for us to adopt a due sense of proportion as between the present and the future. We may be in more danger of neglecting the present for the future's sake than of leaving the future a little to itself for the sake of to-day. The interests of the present should not be under-estimated; they are, in a sense, the interests of the future also, for a bright future cannot be built upon a foundation of continued and increasing depression in the present.

Too Much Pessimism
Many to-day are disheartened, and for that they cannot be blamed. But the pity of it is that our pessimists, in the absence of positive action by the Government have gone about sounding the knell of the Colony. This depressing influence is to be deplored, for it has already produced, through the working of mass psychology, disastrous results. Our present troubles are in no small measure due to psychological influence induced by such talks. I would even go to the length of saying that the present depression is due as much to psychological forces as to economic, if not more. This baneful influence must be vigorously combated, and I can see no better way of doing it than the adoption of measures that would restore public confidence.

I would therefore most earnestly ask Your Excellency to give my two proposals your early and sympathetic consideration. They are admittedly palliative rather than curative, and one, at least, is put forward as a temporary measure. I know that the finances and the trade of the Colony will never quite recover their former position unless world economic conditions have improved, and unless the tariff wall in China, especially in the Kwangtung Province, is lowered. But I feel none the less strongly, that the measures suggested are essential if the present already serious condition is not to become skill worse, if public confidence is to be restored, and if a return to better times is to be hastened. Even if the results of the proposed measures are uncertain, they should be tried as experiments.

The existing extraordinary and unprecedented circumstances call for a bold policy, even if that policy is not expected by some to yield the desired result. We must try, and try again, until we succeed. Passive acquiescence in a situation is nothing. No, less something is attempted, nothing will be achieved.

It is the greatest of our duties, in these times when the economic life of the Colony is threatened by

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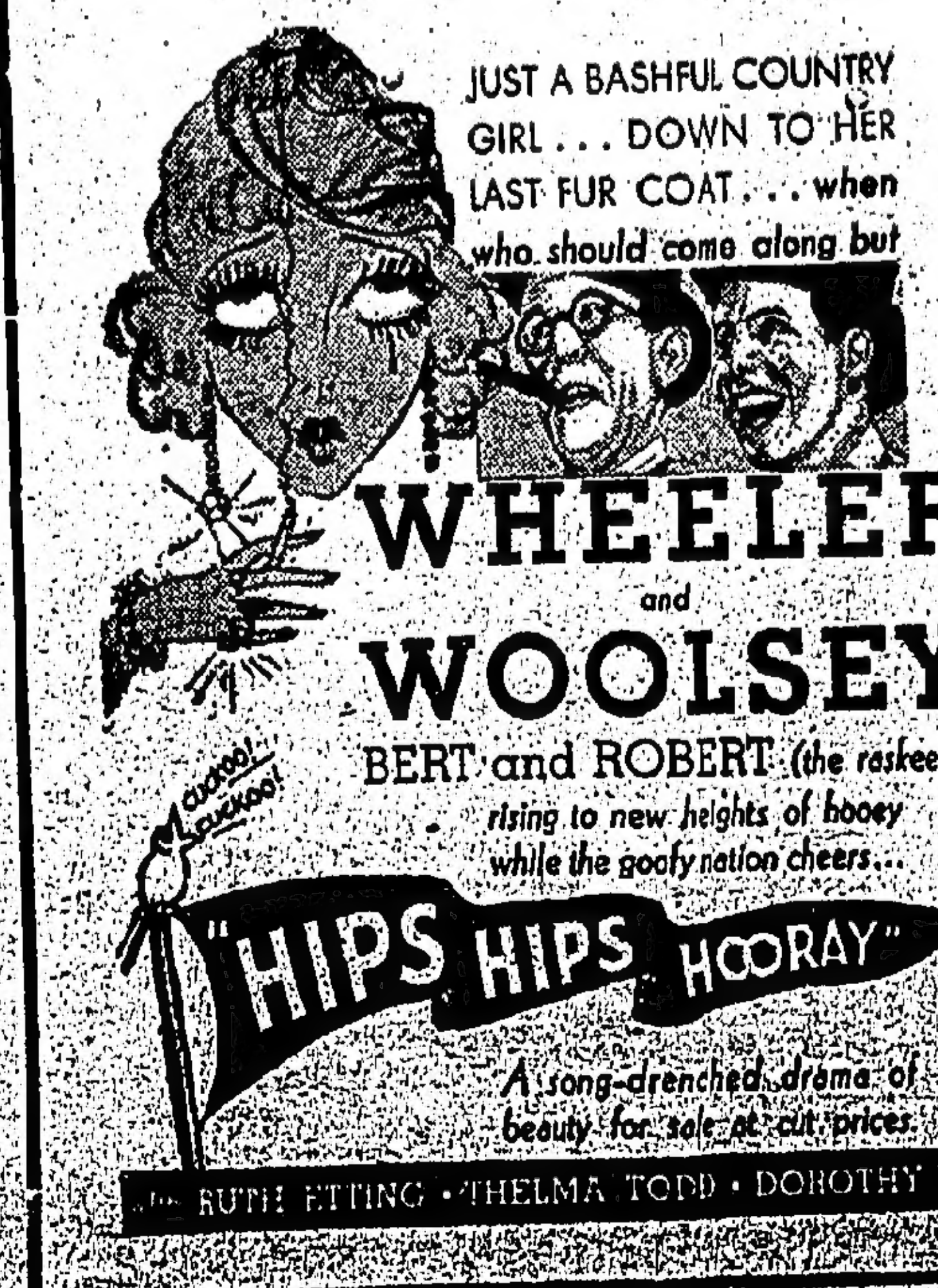
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U.S. TRADE FIGURES IMPROVE

Big Favourable Balance For August

EXPORTS UP \$10,000,000

SPECIAL TO CHINA MAIL.

(By Telegraph, Copyright, Telegraph and Messenger, Ordinance, 1894, Received September 27, 10.30 a.m.)

Washington, To-day.—United States exports for August totalled U.S.\$171,965,000, as compared with U.S.\$161,655,000 in July.

The increase was largely due to seasonal gains in the shipment of tobacco, fruits, and grains and the large movement of lumber, iron, steel, machinery and fertilizer.

Imports totalled U.S.\$129,515,000, as compared with U.S.\$127,229,000 in July.

The decrease was largely due to smaller shipments of tin, crude rubber, inedible oils, fats, raw hides and skins, burlaps, newsprint, and coffee.—United Press, per S. E. Levy and Company.

U.S. ELECTRICITY OUTPUT DECLINES

New York, To-day.—Electricity production in the United States last week was 1,631 billion kilowatt hours, as against 1,634 billion kilowatt hours for the previous week, and 1,639 billion kilowatt hours for the corresponding week of last year.—United Press, per S. E. Levy and Company.

BROKERAGE LETTERS SCRUTINISED

New York, To-day.—The Stock Exchange Conduct Committee is scrutinising brokerage letters. In a few instances they have cautioned against the methods used in attacking Administration policies.—United Press, per S. E. Levy and Company.

IMPOSSIBLE SITUATION

(Continued from Page 1.)

The United States Chamber of Commerce directors on Tuesday stated that a general state of apprehensive prevails and they had asked President Roosevelt to state definitely the economic programme of the Administration; when and how he proposed to balance the Budget; whether or not he intended to collaborate with other nations to stabilise exchange in the near future and whether or not he intended to discontinue competition in private enterprise.

LABOUR RELATION BOARD

(Continued from Page 1.)

Other members are Rear-Admiral Henry Wiley and Mr. James Mullenbac, the labour arbitrator. All three are members of the Steel Labour Relations Board.—Reuter.

CHILD LABOUR PROHIBITION MARKET RALLY EXTENSION

(Continued from Page 1.)

The President will probably eliminate one-man rule by, firstly, creating a Board consisting of members representing the Government, industrialists and labour; secondly, an Administrative Board to carry out the recommendations made by the first Board and, thirdly, a Judicial branch for prosecuting violators.—United Press, per S. E. Levy and Company.

REORGANISATION PLANS EVOLUTIONARY

(Continued from Page 1.)

The President is vague regarding when the plans will be announced, but he indicated that they would be evolutionary.—United Press, per S. E. Levy and Company.

MARKET MARGINS CONTROL

Application Postponed To October 15

DISAGREEMENT REPORTED

Washington, To-day.—Applications of the new stock market margin requirements have been postponed until October 15, as the Federal Reserve Board has so far been unable to agree on certain points.—Reuter.

New York, To-day.—The Federal Reserve Board was expected to issue the margin requirements either yesterday or today, but the possibility of postponing the effective date until October 15 was later reported.

The postponement is presumably to permit operators to study the requirements which have not yet been made public.—United Press, per S. E. Levy and Company.

FUEL OIL PRICE REDUCED

New York, To-day.—The Standard Oil Company of New Jersey has reduced fuel oil prices by a quarter of a cent per gallon.—United Press, per S. E. Levy and Company.

CRUDE OIL PRODUCTION DECLINES IN U.S.

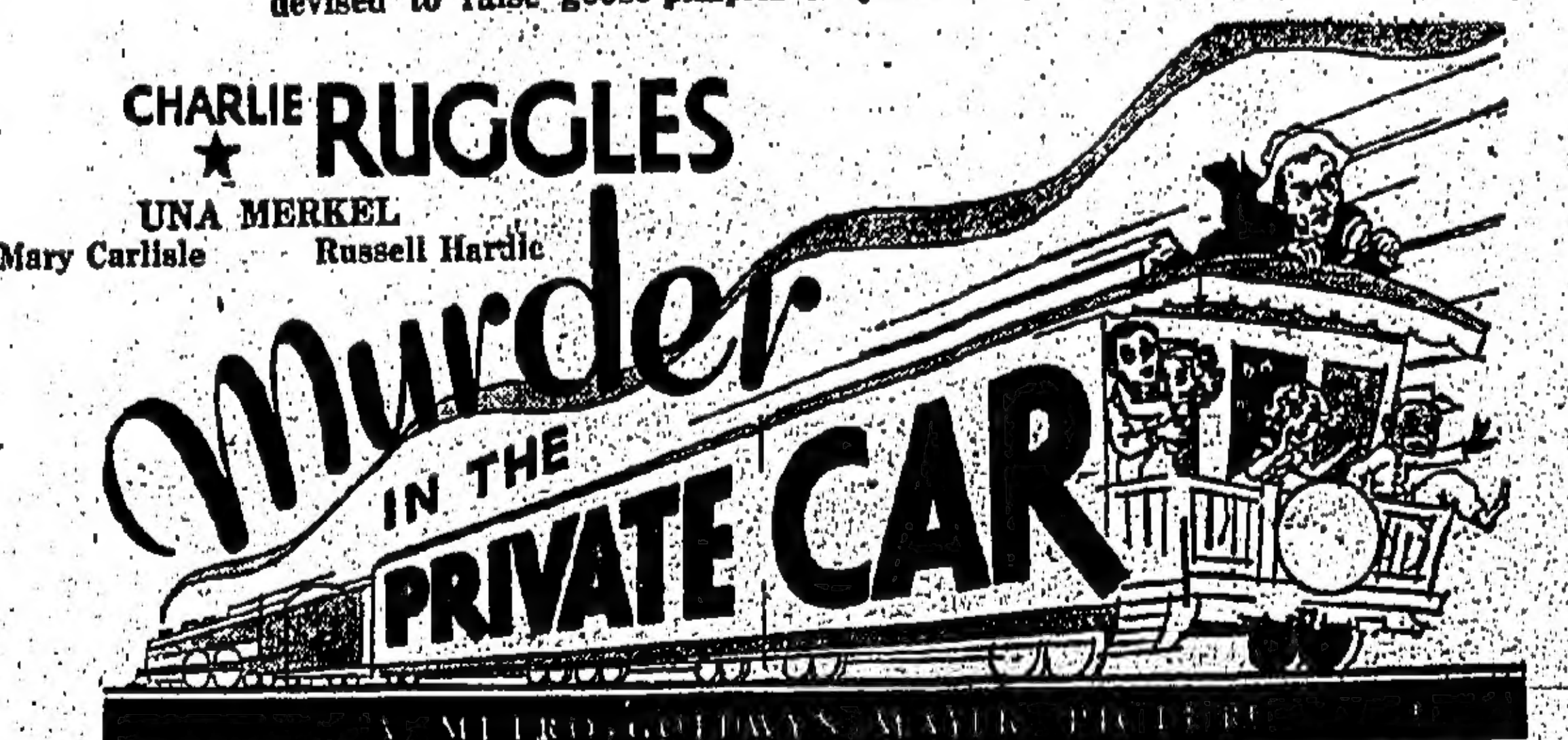
New York, To-day.—The daily average for crude oil production in the United States last week was 2,448,000 barrels, as against 2,488,000 barrels for the previous week.—United Press, per S. E. Levy and Company.

U.S. MAY IMPORT WHEAT FROM ARGENTINE

New York, To-day.—Traders are discussing the possibility of wheat imports from the Argentina in spite of the heavy tariff.—United Press, per S. E. Levy and Company.



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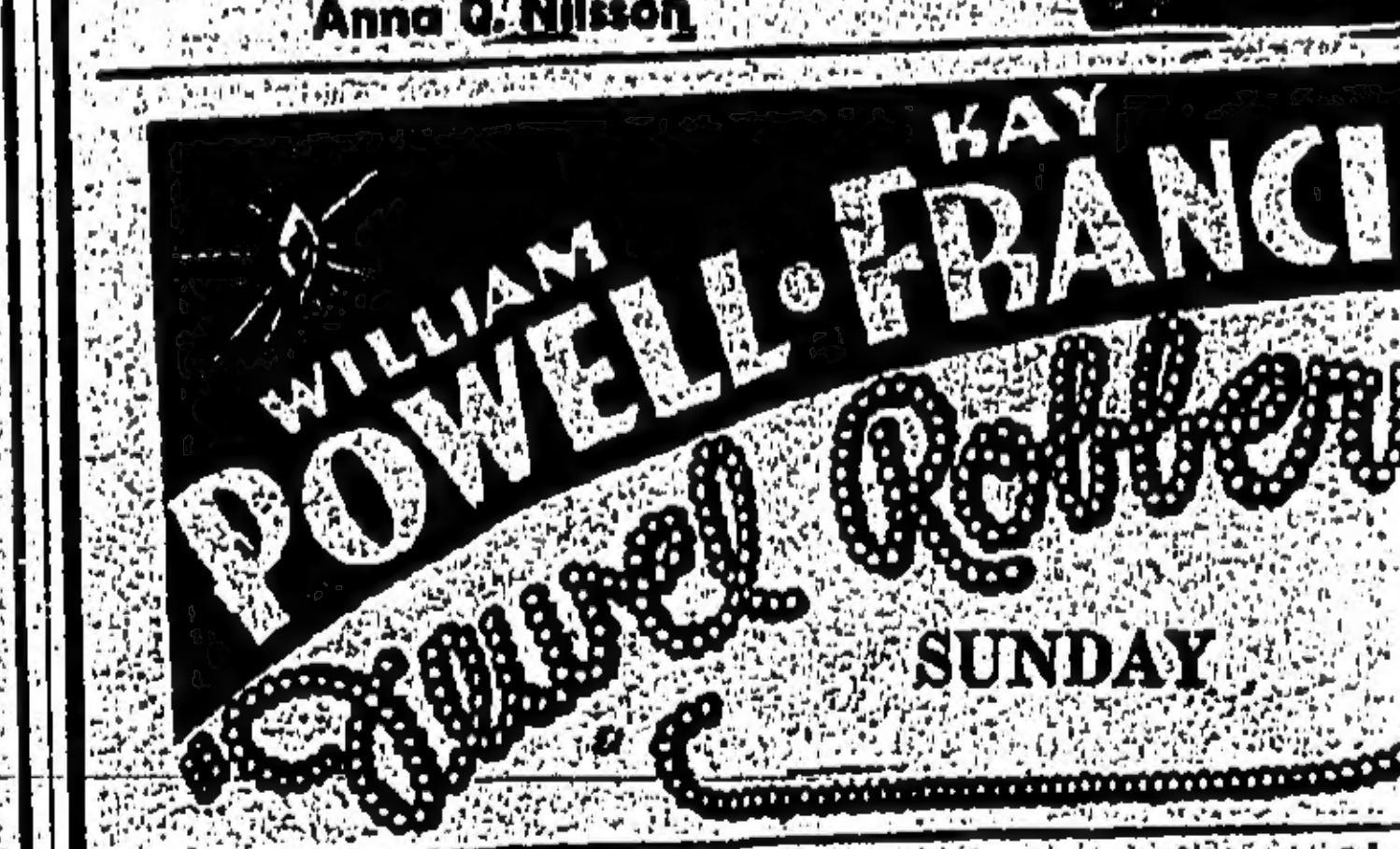
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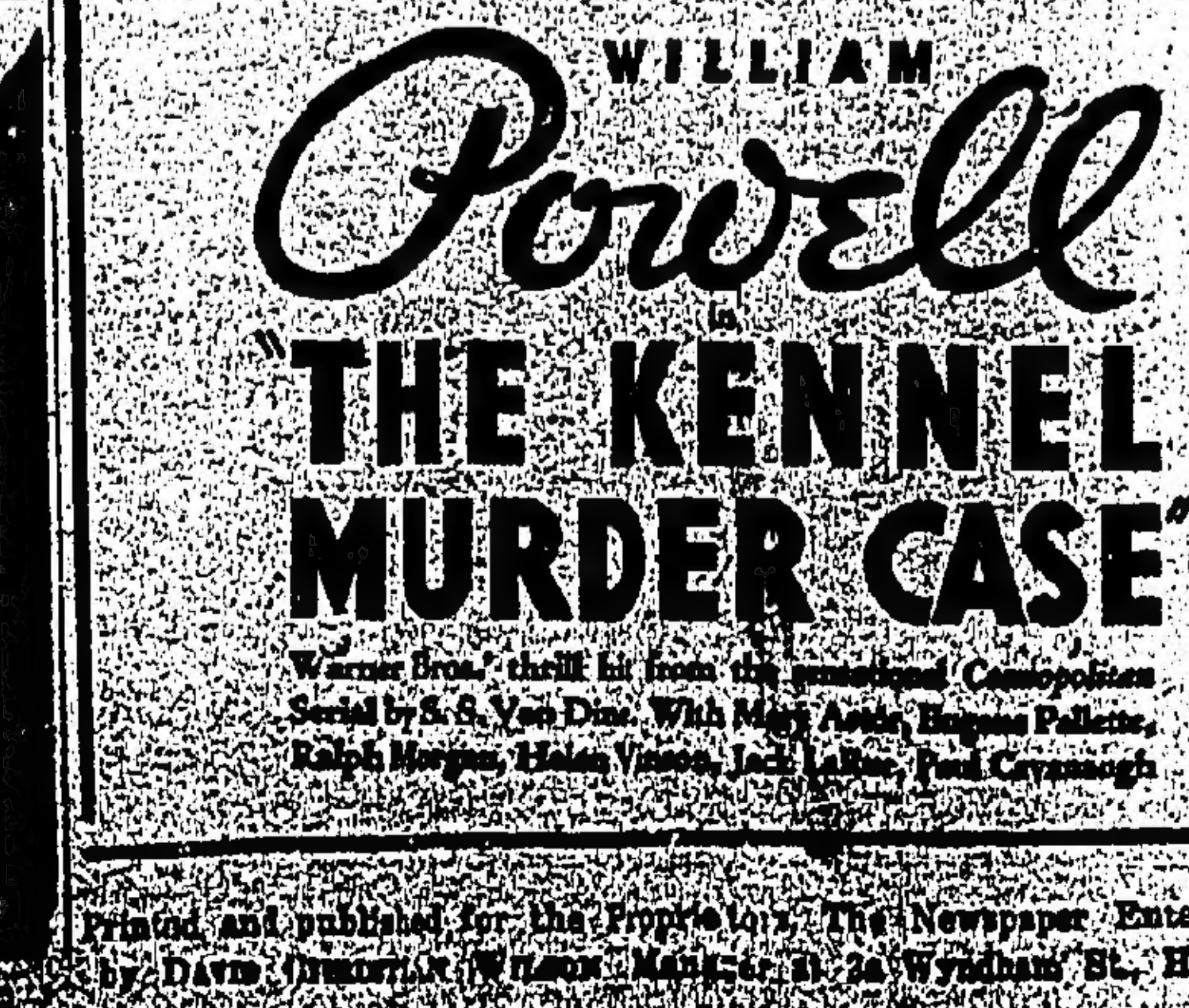
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